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GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF WATER-BASED AIRCRAFT

Guy Mallery
The Glenn L. Martin Company

Three seemingly unrelated military incidents of the last decade or so will help bring the problem into focus: 1) Nazi General Von Paulus found himself in World War II fighting before Stalingrad with an offensive combat force of a quarter of a million men. Behind him, some four million combat troops held the flanks of his support corridor, combat-trained men who might just as well been parading down Unter den Linden as far as the battle was concerned. They contributed nothing to the battle strength at the critical point of the offensive. Von Paulus found to his sorrow that he could not afford to waste 16 combat troops for every one in actual contact with the enemy. 2) At the outbreak of the Korean War, it became apparent in General MacArthur's headquarters that a lightning counter-invasion across the Inchon-Wonsan waist-line of Korea would rapidly break up the North Korean attack. Such an invasion was actually planned for July 12, 1950. It was delayed three months by lack of trained Marine amphibious troops and amphibious equipment in the Far East theatre. During the delay our country alone suffered almost 20,000 casualties, the most costly period of the entire Korean action. 3) Out of the Indochina jungle the French carved forward airstrips for bombers supporting French operations. Onto these airstrips rained Communist mortar and artillery fire. Communist small arms fire prevented repair of the damaged runways. The fighters and bombers were unable to operate continuously. One by one the French lost their outpost garrisons and ultimately the principal combat areas.

These three incidents were based and conducted on tactical concepts made obsolete by the advent of atomic weapons. Although in none of the three did the nuclear age play a part, mistakes such as the heavy logistics overhead that slowed Von Paulus to a walk, the agonizingly slow surface shipping that delayed the Marine availability in Korea, and the dependence upon vulnerable runways that hurt the French in Indochina —– will be far more costly against an enemy with both guided missiles and atomic weapons to take advantage of these shortcomings. An atomic weapon would make short work of the heavy stockpile concentrations necessary to fill a surface supply line. With atomic weapons and shock troops, an aggressor can today overrun a small country in a matter of hours. We would not have weeks to move to support any of the countries we are committed to, and, if a mortar shell can put an airstrip out of action for days, the prospect of atomic craters in our forward runways indicates a need for other basing means to preserve our bomber and fighter capabilities. Considering ways to eliminate many of the antiquated pre-atomic era doctrines, our defense forces are talking of reviving water-based aircraft as a means of combat survival for military forces in atomic war.

For many years the water-based aircraft was an ugly duckling as far as the military service was concerned. It had low performance and was often cumbersome and hard to maintain. Now, however, new scientific advances have rekindled interest. More and more of our military philosophy is being built around water-based aircraft.

The Navy's new water-based minelayer bomber, the P6M SeaMaster, has great load carrying ability, speeds of over 600 miles an hour, and the flexibility of an aircraft that requires no prepared geographic position. A transport seaplane

configured along the SeaMaster's line could be built big enough to haul helicopters, guided missile batteries, tanks, and any other pieces of equipment required for military forces anywhere in the world. Such an aircraft could land in almost any area in the world, for the rivers and the lakes that dot the land masses are ready-made landing fields.

In the midst of all this talk and restudy of military doctrines one question keeps recurring – where can we *really* operate water-based aircraft? In the 1930's, it was customary for a seaplane enthusiast to spin the world globe, pointing out proudly that 75% of the earth's surface was water and that all this was a ready-made landing field for a seaplane. In the 1940's the difficulties were emphasized. Water-based operating areas were pictured as requiring extensive take-off lanes with elaborate concrete ramps, concrete aprons and elaborate shore facilities. Today we find ourselves somewhere between these extremes. We realize that the great ocean masses are important, but of equal importance are the water areas on the periphery and interior of the land masses. The atomic age has dispelled the idea that we can have brick and mortar facilities in forward areas of combat. To eliminate this, we are designing water-based aircraft today to spend the bulk of their operational lives in the water –– serviced afloat and maintained afloat.

To return briefly to the three incidents — atomic age combat philosophies today would envision Von Paulus having –– not four million –– but twenty thousand men in his supporting line of communication, using water-based aircraft for the forward delivery of all combat supplies. Today's strategic mobility requirements seem to call for the Marines to be transported to Korea in 11 hours rather than seven weeks. Enemy airfield destructive capabilities in an atomic war could force our fighter and bombardment aircraft to be based — not on fixed facilities as the French in Indochina –– but in the rivers, estuaries, and lagoons of the combat area, close to the fight, yet with runways invulnerable to enemy bombardment.

At this point in military history our dependence upon the geographer and the geophysicist begins to increase greatly. With the static warfare of World War I, geography and related intelligence data were mainly concerned with the strategic implications of grand offensives. In World War II, where regional exploitation sweeps took combat troops into enemy territory on their own, the geographer was frequently called upon for tactical considerations as well as for the grand strategy. In the atomic war of constant mobility and flexibility the geographer and his sensitivity for terrain and cultural features becomes a vital cog in our day-to-day tactical operations.

The very mobility of our tactical forces creates a "numbers" problem for the geographer.

In the preambles to new military concepts we say very glibly that the rivers, lakes, and bays which are a part of the geography of most countries form an available and indestructible basing system for water-based aircraft. But, as of today, we do not know the real measure of the truth in that statement. We have carried on only limited site selection counts in limited areas of the world. In Turkey, for example, we find that a water-based aircraft would have landing areas on the 2,000 miles of coastal waters and on the more than a score of usable lakes, but these figures were based on broad brush studies. We do not know today whether these constitute all the usable water areas in Turkey or merely a small percentage. We do not today have a clear picture of whether the lakes, for example, are distributed uniformly throughout what might be a combat area or highly centralized. It is much the same throughout every other area of the world.

But there is far more to be done than a mere counting and collation of usable areas. Even before an area is studied for site selection, we must arrive at

a methodology for accumulating and evaluating the truly important aspects of the data. For example: water-based aircraft are designed today so that take-off runs are roughly one mile, but for the geographer to search a map for one-mile stretches of water is not enough. Rivers and lakes are sometimes rimmed with hills and mountains. These "granite clouds" — as the airman calls them — might make the smaller water areas unusable.

Another problem for geographic intelligence is posed by the pointlessness of landing in a river or lake unless the access roads suffice for getting cargo either to a distribution point or to the using troops. In the same breath we must add that our forces cannot depend on elaborate road systems because these fall into the category of prepared geographical features. These retain the vulnerability to enemy atomic and guided missile action that we are trying to get away from by our use of water-based aircraft.

On this same subject of cultural features, one of our problems to date has been the increasing scarcity of available water information as our studies move further away from cultural centers. The world's so-called "backwoods" lakes, bayous, the undeveloped coastlines — these are made to order for atomic warfare bases, and yet it is of these sites that we know the least.

Suppose we move on to a new problem area. In our attempt to get combat troops into contact with an enemy before the enemy has the battle won, more and more military men are talking of using water-based transports. Particularly, our strategic reserve forces from the United States must move rapidly into whatever area of the world is the scene of aggression. Seven years ago, a Marine battalion stormed ashore on tiny San Nicholas island offshore California, in the first real test of amphibious operations from water-based aircraft. That operation proved the feasibility of the Marine-seaplane combination. The Marines have today in test a "flying LST" aircraft that can beach itself much as the LST and landing craft did during World War II amphibious operations. However, the aluminum aircraft hull may require more selectiveness in regard to slopes, hardness and surface material of beaches. Surface wave conditions that would not disturb an LST might cause a water-based aircraft to broach in short order. In searching out and evaluating these conditions we must look to our geographer and our geophysicist for our principal guidance.

Consider another area. Our Secretary of the Navy tells us that the new bombardment seaplane, the SeaMaster, will be part of a mobile strike force, rearmed and refueled both at sea and in the estuaries and bays of the world, moving its major operating areas as often as logistically possible in order to confuse the enemy. Site selection will be a major policy-level task. Our geographic intelligence must be able to tell us on a *daily* basis where the anchorages and maintenance areas can exist. A Norwegian fjord one day.....the Channel Islands the next.....a few days later.....maybe the Cyclades Islands off Greece will be the base for this elusive bomber force.

In some areas the rebirth of water-based aircraft may alleviate part of the geographer's problems. Here we can refer briefly to weather. Quite obviously if a commander of a front line troop unit is to depend entirely on air resupply for his existence, this resupply must occur regardless of visibility conditions in either the forward or the rear area. It is fortunate indeed that water-based aircraft can operate easily in fog or other "bad flying" weather conditions. It is far easier for a seaplane pilot to orient himself in regard to his landing area by radar regardless of visibility conditions, and his landing attitude is not as critical as is that of the landplane pilot. There are many historical examples of the safe operation of water-based aircraft in weather conditions completely prohibitive to other types of aircraft.

However, weather does have one effect on the water-based aircraft system. This, of course, is a reference to the icing problem in rivers and lakes. Ice is a problem for which we have the technical answer if we can only secure the necessary geographical knowledge on which to base our engineering. We have landed water-based aircraft on ice and through ice. We have operated water-based aircraft in both polar regions. We believe we know how to design a water-based aircraft so it can land on permafrost or on river ice. The aircraft of modern design need not be bothered by ice debris floating with a current. What we do *not* know today is the limiting point to which we should be designing our aircraft. For a transport operation in Poland should we expect the ice to be six inches thick (and hence we would have an ice debris problem) or three feet thick (where we would have the problem of physically supporting the aircraft on the ice)? What is the bearing strength of river ice in the Siberian marsh areas? Can we depend on flooding miniature ice-skating rinks above the permafrost? If we consider that the transport seaplane, particularly, may eventually weigh upwards of half a million pounds, what ought we to consider as a safe footprint pressure when the aircraft is sitting on ice? Beyond today's design problems, how is the force commander on the atomic battlefield to know on a day-to-day basis how to predict the ice conditions ahead of him? How is he to know whether Lake A, which is five miles to the rear, or Lake B, which still must be captured by tomorrow morning's offensive, is the best landing area for tomorrow afternoon's logistic resupply mission?

Leaving for a moment the rivers and lakes.....we will have need of the open ocean during our future seaplane operations. Our defense forces particularly may be required to operate under sea-state conditions never before envisioned for seaplanes. Because of structure and hull shapes, we will have to draw a line somewhere between what is an acceptable sea and what is too rugged to attempt. Before we can know what line is valid to draw, we must know more of the sea as it is. Oceanography will be the main policy-maker in determining the extent to which we can effectively use sea landings.

In summary, one of the keys to our new concepts of nuclear-age warfare lies in water-based aircraft —– transports, bombers, and fighters. A major key for unlocking the true potential of these water-based weapons is site selection and evaluation, for which we must develop geographic intelligence and know-how. We do not today have even a good start toward gathering or toward knowing how to evaluate the data needed for site selection studies. That is the whole thing in a nutshell.

A rifleman with the most modern gun, but without a bullet, is not a weapon system. In the same manner the most modern seaplane, capable of the greatest military impact, is not an atomic-age weapon system if we fail to predict, to select, and to use the worldwide availability of its operating sites. Here is an area where the success or failure of our military complex may one day boil down to how well geography and its related sciences have been phased into our newest weapons systems.

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW CLASSIFICATION OF CLIMATES

Clarence E. Koeppe

For fifty years and more, geographers in general have struggled with the idea of regional organization in most of the fields of physical and cultural geography. This idea has found expression in the making of regional maps of soils, agriculture, physiography, climate, industry, natural vegetation, and others. There has probably been no field in which there has been a greater diversity of opinion, purpose and results than in the attempt to portray climate on a regional basis. The geographer who is not a climatologist is obviously annoyed, if not perplexed, by the varied regional classifications of climate which have been developed, not for the use of geographers in general, but primarily for the purpose of typing climates on a strictly climatological basis, or at least for showing climates as such without too much regard for the geographer who sees climate as only one aspect of the physical and cultural environment. Pitts in his article, "What One Geographer Wants From Climatology," in the September 1956 issue of *The Professional Geographer* reflected, in a measure at least, the sort of attitude which seems to be common among geographers.

There seems to be no doubt that the great body of American geographers would like to have a classification of climates that would at once be limited in the number of types, be based upon climatic data wherever available, be determined by climatic criteria which would have some relationship to many geographic phenomena, be easy to apply, be systematic as to geographic location, have simple and meaningful climatological names, and be genetic—that is determined by origin or causes. Impossible you say; but has it really been tried? Haven't most authors of climatic classification systems had rather confined objectives?

At the risk of stating what may already be well known, it seems advisable to mention briefly a few features concerning some of the climatic classifications which have been used grudgingly by geographers since the turn of the century. Each system has tried to achieve some particular objective, although none has seemed to meet the requirements of the average geographer.

One of the early systems which had a rather wide acceptance, probably for the reason that there were not many others to compete with it, was that by Supan who recognized 35 regions, each based almost wholly upon geographic location and named accordingly such as Kalahari, Hawaiian, Peruvian, Indus, Californian; but having no correlation with each other.

Herbertson's Natural Regions had considerable merit because it was systematic and based upon geographic positions. There were 22 regions shown. Numbers were applied to thermal zones—1 for cold, 2 for cool, 3 for warm, and 4 and 5 for hot; and letters were applied to positions—A for western margins, B for eastern margins, C for central lowlands, D for highlands or plateaus, and E for lofty mountains and plateaus. Thus 3D represented a warm plateau, was typified by highland sections of Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, southwestern Pakistan, South Africa, and Mexico, and was given the name, "Iran."

The Köppen–Geiger system was originally based upon the distribution of natural vegetation and contained about 30 regions with some ten additional subregions. The latest wall map portrays ten major divisions by as many colors, but actually shows 25 distinct types though not always separated by definite boundary lines. The so-called Köppen *formula* uses climatic data; specific ones are selected because of their seeming relationship to natural vegetative types, although this relationship is not always clear as, e.g., in the *Cs* and *Cfa* regions of the United States. The climatic criteria are quite arbitrarily selected as in choosing the boundary between desert and steppe: for a winter concentration

of precipitation, the boundary line is drawn where the mean annual precipitation in centimeters equals the mean annual temperature in degrees Centigrade; between steppe and humid climate, the boundary is drawn where the mean annual precipitation equals twice the mean annual temperature. This sort of selection is simple, but highly arbitrary. In the Köppen system, any formula is easy to apply if climatic data are available. The classification is, of course, systematic; but it is not based primarily upon geographic position although there necessarily develops a relationship between type and position; nor is the system intentionally or otherwise genetic. The wall map has a further disadvantage of being in a foreign language.

Some thirty years ago, Jones and Whittlesey introduced a classification of 15 types. This had a considerable following because it was relatively simple and was based largely upon geographic position; but the boundary lines, probably for the sake of simplicity, were loosely drawn.

Trewartha's classification (as published in *Climates of the World*, Columbia University Press) shows 15 types which are quite obviously based upon climatic data. It is systematic and simple, but the names are a mixture of vegetation, geographic position and climatological terms.

Koeppe's wall map (A. J. Nystrom) shows 16 types in as many colors. The types are based upon climatic data where available, though boundaries are in places determined by relief and vegetation. The classification is probably oversimplified, it is in part genetic, and the regions are largely based upon geographic position. The names are definitely climatological.

Thornthwaite shows a possibility of more than 100 types, although only 32 types are mapped. The classification is based upon precipitation efficiency and hence is related to vegetation. It does have some relationship to geographic position, but this appears to be only coincidental; nor is the system genetic. It is definitely systematic but the formula is not easy to apply. The map, at first sight, seems complicated and bewildering, although its simplicity unfolds as one learns the meaning of the fifteen different letters.

Other classifications of considerable merit have been made, particularly in Europe, but their use is limited, usually by reason of being in a foreign language. And there have been modifications of the Köppen–Geiger system, that by Trewartha (McGraw–Hill) being especially well known. It appears, however, that only three of the particular systems mentioned above—those by Herbertson, Köppen–Geiger, and Koeppe—are available as wall maps in full color. Such availability seems highly essential in any classification that is to be genuinely useful.

It seems obvious that none of the systems of regional classification of climate which have been advanced meets the needs of any large segment of professional geographers who use the English language. There seems to be no valid reason, certainly no insurmountable obstacle, which would prevent a classification from being made and generally adopted.

This, therefore, is the project which is proposed. Let the Association of American Geographers set up a committee to survey the needs, study all aspects, and prepare a scientific, accurate, and useful map of climatic regions—one which could be and would be published as a large-sized wall map in full color. The committee should not be composed of climatologists alone, but should be representative of all geographic interests. The committee should not be large, certainly not more than nine members nor less than five. Perhaps the final product would not suit all members of the committee nor all geographers, but it could represent a composite view. Let the committee start with the thesis outlined in the second paragraph above, adding their own ideas and the recommendations of others. Certainly, from among the professional geographers in this country, there could be found a group who would be willing to give the thought, the time, and the

energy to such a project, and a group that would be aware of the need, have the unanimity of purpose, and possess the academic qualifications to evolve a system of climatic classification which would receive general approval, commendation, and use.

A REPLY TO, "WHAT ONE GEOGRAPHER WANTS FROM CLIMATOLOGY."[1]

Glenn Trewartha

It should cause no concern to those geographers professionally interested in climate if only *one* geographer continues to want from climatology what that science is not qualified, and should not be expected, to provide. It is only because Mr. Pitts' viewpoint, which appears to me a mistaken one, may well have other adherents, that an answer to his note is warranted.

One can scarcely take issue with Mr. Pitts as it relates to the kinds of information which he wants made available. The climatic growth limits of various kinds of native vegetation and of cultivated crops, the distribution of anomalous erosion forms, the correlation of rainfall and regimen of streams, and the effects of cloudiness on the distribution and productivity of sun-loving crops are all genuinely valuable types of geographical information. But this fact has nothing to do with the question of whether they are valid topics for inclusion in a textbook, or a course, on climatology. "Surely it is as stimulating to a student to know that an area is dominated by sagebrush as it is to remember that it is a zone of adiabatically-warmed anticyclonic air," writes Mr. Pitts, to which one must certainly agree. But that should not becloud the fact that sagebrush and its distribution belong to the field of plant geography (not climatology), while subsiding anticyclonic air is a physical process important in the origin of dry climates and consequently is an appropriate topic for climatic discussion, while sagebrush is not. What interests a student is no sound criterion for determining the contents of a science and its textbooks.

Climatology, a subdivision of physical geography, is a natural science whose domain is the composite of atmospheric conditions (not vegetation, erosion features, stream regimen, or crops) as these conditions vary from place to place on the earth. Like other natural sciences, it is both descriptive and explanatory. Genesis is an integral part, so that process is involved as well as form. Mr. Pitts asserts the need for a text in climate that, ". . . covering meteorological processes simply by a reading list, emphasizes with abundant map examples the *distribution* of natural vegetation, crops, landforms, and important regional weather conditions directly affecting the regimens of non-agricultural human activities." Such a book would be unsatisfactory as a text in climatology for two reasons: 1) the origin of climates, which is an integral part of climatology, cannot be understood without an appreciation of the operation of meteorological processes, and 2) the effects of climate on vegetation, landforms, crops, and human activities in general are topics of study belonging to other specialized fields of learning. The training of the climatologist scarcely equips him to write with authority in the fields of plant geography, geomorphology, or agronomy.

The unity in any natural science is provided by the particular segment of earth phenomena taken under observation. Thus, pedology is the science of soils, botany of plants, and hydrology of the waters of the lands. But no science assumes responsibility for a systematic development of the effects of the things which it studies. From both logical and practical viewpoints it is the sphere of the soil

[1] Forrest R. Pitts. What One Geographer Wants from Climatology. *The Professional Geographer*, Vol. 8, No. 5, September 1956, pp. 8–10.

geographer to consider the significance of climate to soils, of the botanist or plant geographer its significance to natural vegetation, and of the physiographer its influence on erosion forms. There is no unifying element in causation and there are no logical limits to which a treatment of causation, climatic or otherwise, might not extend. Climatologists have often suggested illustrations of effects of climate to make a point about the nature and distribution of climates. But these are only incidental. There are no reasonable bounds for a course or a textbook that undertakes to systematically develop the theme of climatic influence and one would search in vain for authors competent to perform in such a limitless and amorphous field.

ORGANIZATION OF HUNGARIAN CARTOGRAPHY SINCE 1948

Elemer Bako

The Second World War and subsequent political changes almost completely disorganized the scientific life of Hungary, and Communist Party seizure of power brought radical regrouping in the organization of Hungarian scholarship. New institutions came into existence and new principles, created partly by the Government and partly by people resenting and resisting planned changes, influenced the final results of reorganizational activities. Here are discussed only those events and organizational changes that exerted great influence on Hungarian cartography.

During the past ten years numerous publications – maps, map collections, monographs, etc., – came from Hungary bearing the name of various institutions, state agencies and publishing enterprises as publishers. Both cartographers and geographers may profit from the following basic policy changes underlying the often revolving surface phenomena.

The general tendency on the part of the post–1948 Communist-dominated Government was to merge and regroup the personnel and activities of the surveying-engineering field with those of cartography and geography, to suit state policy which in quick succession set up new state-owned farms and farm centers, designed and built industrial towns, and redistributed the population. Cartographers became an important connecting link between surveying engineers and scientific geographers and helped present visually the planning for the "new country."

The first step after the seizure of power was establishment of the Földrajzi Könyv- és Térképtár (Geographical Book and Map Center) in 1949, to speed up geographic and cartographic centralization. In 1950 the reorganized Hungarian Academy of Sciences set up its Földrajzi Főbizottság (Geographical Main Committee) which is still functioning as the central directing organ of Hungarian geographical teaching and research in both basic principles and the planning of new reforms.

Institutions aimed exclusively at research are the Földrajztudományi Kutatócsoport (Research Group for Geographical Science) and the Dunántuli Tudományos Intézet (Scientific Institute of Transdanubia – Western Hungary) with specific research tasks designed by these institutes themselves and by higher authorities of the Academy. The Magyar Földrajzi Társaság (Hungarian Geographical Society), after over 80 years of successful work, started a new period under the surveillance of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Professional interest and activities were stimulated by scientific congresses organized under auspices of the Academy. Its first Geodéziai és Geofizikai Kongresszus (Geodetic and Geophysical Congress) was held on June 9–15, 1952, with representatives of the "peoples democracies" giving it an international flavor. The first Magyar Földrajzi Kongresszus (Hungarian Geographical Congress) was held in Budapest on September 19–23, 1955, similarly

under the guidance of the Academy, with the Hungarian Geographical Society participating in the program.

In the chain of official decisions tending to merge Hungarian cartographical research and publishing activities with geodesy, the first official step was replacement of the former Állami Földmérés (State Geodesy) by the Országos Földméréstani Intézet (National Institute of Geodesy) in 1950. Whereas the old office merely supplied data for taxation programs, the new "institute" – still under the ministry of finance – was ordered to perform all geodetic activities in the country except those of local character. Under this order certain geodetic research activities needed for the international geodetic survey were exempted from the scope and obligations of the National Institute of Geodesy and left to institutes previously asked to perform them. Similarly, the Honved Terkepeszeti Intezet (Army Mapping Institute), which continued despite the political changes, was permitted to keep up its geodetic activities to meet specific needs of military instruction and mapping.

The next year brought a radical change in the structure of the new institute. As a result of increasing Communist activity, the National Institute of Geodesy became a subordinate organ of the Orszagos Tervhivatal (National Planning Office). An order of the president of the National Planning Office, made public on November 2, 1951, reorganized the network and functions of all civilian agencies doing geodetic work. All county and district branches of the former state agency were put under the supervision of the president of the National Institute of Geodesy and his powers were extended to the Geodetic Department of the Surveying and Soil Research Office, an agency under the control of the ministry of building industry.

More importantly, the decree extended the responsibility of the National Institute of Geodesy to all activities connected with mapping, map-making and geodetic documentation. Other institutions, state organs, industrial laboratories, etc., were excluded from surveying activities outside their specific fields of interest. The fact that the decree did not mention military mapping suggests that further expansion of the supervisory powers of the National Planning Office, then in charge of the five-year plans and the organ controlling the Hungarian economy, might have been in preparation.

The National Institute of Geodesy and the county surveying directorates were abolished on July 1, 1952, by a new order of the ministerial council establishing the Állami Földmérési és Térképészeti Hivatal (State Surveying and Mapping Office), assigned to supervise all civilian mapping and surveying and a good part of the related scientific research work. Under the State Surveying and Mapping Office were placed: a) Geodéziai és Kartográfiai Intézet (Institute of Geodesy and Cartography); b) Megyei Földmérési Irodák és Járási Földnyilvántartó Kirendeltségek (County Surveying Offices and District Land Registering Branches); c) Városmérési Iroda (Town Surveying Office); d) Földmérő és Talajvizsgáló Iroda Geodéziai Osztálya (Land Surveying and Soil Research Office, Department of Geodesy).

One of these, the newly organized Institute of Geodesy and Cartography, had separate departments for geodesy and cartography. This institute was invested with the powers of a state office and put in charge of all mapping activities, including research related to mapping. It thus became the center of geographic research in connection with cartography. The fact that the main institution was ordered under the ministry of agriculture represented a decisive turn in the development of the research work. Geographical and cartographical research activities were needed increasingly during the rapid changes in the economic structure – collectivization of farms and industrial plants, establishment of new production and administrative centers, and canalization of large areas.

All these important organizational changes may be followed on the title page of the official quarterly of Hungarian cartography, started in 1949. The Földméréstani Közlemények (Geodetic Publications) was the bulletin of the National Institute of Geodesy till 1952, when its publishing office became the State Surveying and Mapping Office. In 1955 its name was changed to Geodézia és Kartográfia (Geodesy and Cartography) but its publication program, editor and typography have been the same during the critical years of the postwar period.

Loosening of Party control in 1953 was accompanied by decentralization in the fields of geodesy, mapping and cartographical publications. Responsibilities were divided between the agencies under the State Surveying and Mapping Office and other geodetic agencies under various ministries. This was short-lived; "liberalization" of the state administration was followed by a return to stepped-up centralization. Once again a ministerial council decree, this one dated November 7, 1954, put the State Surveying and Mapping Office in charge of all civilian activities regarding geodesy and cartography, under immediate supervision of the ministerial council. The decree established a new organization under the surveillance of the Geodéziai Felügyeleti Osztály (Geodetic Supervisory Department), which had the following agencies as its main branches: a) Budapesti Geodéziai és Térképészeti Vállalat (Geodetic and Cartographic Enterprise of Budapest); b) Kartográfiai Vállalat (Cartographical Enterprise), Budapest; c) Pécsi Geodéziai és Térképészeti Vállalat (Geodetic and Cartographical Enterprise of Pécs); d) County Surveying Branches of the State Surveying and Mapping Office. All archival collections were ordered under the Központi Geodéziai és Térképészeti Adattár (Central Archives for Geodesy and Cartography) which became a huge institution absorbing many of the local map collections and documentary materials.

The trend toward centralization of all functions in the economic and administrative sections of the state apparatus brought increased centralization in the research and educational activities. Geodesy and cartography were considered important to 'people's economics' and significant in their military technical application. Thus a centralized registration and direction of all research and publishing activities in the field of cartography was completed within a few years.

Over-stepping its former limitations, the new state center of Hungarian cartography was authorized to organize and reorganize scientific research work in geodesy, astronomy, typography, photogrammetry and cartography. It was obliged to lay down theoretical principles for professional education in all these fields and was charged with the nation-wide collection of geodetic documentation.

The continuous growth of the fields involved created new institutions that have not yet been converted into some subordinate agency of the centralized state organization. One of them is the Geodéziai Kutato Laboratorium (Geodetic Research Laboratory) in Sopron, formally under the supervision of the Hungarian Academy of Science but with the relative independence of a country university. Its main purposes are: 1. Solution of theoretical scientific problems deriving from the changes after the turn of geodesy from the geometrical system to the physical system. 2. Cooperation in international geodetic research; execution of research activities in relation to Hungary. 3. Definition of scientific methods in the field of geodetic measuring; organization and supervision of observatories according to the needs of the country. 4. Research to construct new measuring instruments and to examine their productive capacity. 5. In the interest of national economy the Laboratory is obliged to aid the Technical Developments Department of the State Surveying and Mapping Office (Allami Földmérési és Térképészeti Hivatal Muszaki Fejlesztesi Osztálya) and other agencies in solution of their technical problems. 6. Cooperation in preparation of domestic geodetic

stereographic plans and executive of pertinent research. The Laboratory was ordered to build up its organization within the Technical University of Sopron.

Another important step toward nation-wide reorganization of the entire professional field was the founding of the Geodéziai és Kartográfiai Egyesület (Geodetic and Cartographic Association) formed on April 21, 1956, with more than 900 charter members from the Corps of Military Engineers, the State Surveying and Mapping Office, the Army Mapping Institute, and specialists in contact with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The new Association is a member of the recently created Müszaki és Természettudományi Egyesületek Szövetsége (Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations).

Thus forced centralization in the cartographic field has led to a broadening of professional activities. Whether a narrow-minded political control or the wider horizon of enlightened research takes the upper hand in further development lies in the future.

GERMAN VS. AMERICAN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Howard F. Gregor

Professor Thomas points up in the July *Professional Geographer* the problem of a too narrow concept of transportation geography by American geographers. This may be viewed as part of a still larger question, "Are American geographers adopting an equally narrow view toward economic geography?" A consideration of American and German approaches to the field would seem pertinent, since many American geographers who currently prefer economic geography as an area of study recognize the Germans as pioneers in the field.

The first materials dealing with our present concepts of the field can be found in the writings of such men as Humboldt, Ritter, Jansen, and Kohl at the beginning of the nineteenth century, although it remained for W. Götz to present the first comprehensive picture of economic geography in its modern light, "Die Aufgaben der Wirtschaftlichen Erdkunde" (Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, 1882). Yet, even the Germans still consider economic geography a young science!

The "earth-man" dualism which most American geographers consider as the core of the entire field of geography is accepted by their German colleagues only as the theme of human geography, and particularly as the nucleus of economic geography. This dualistic viewpoint involves three objects of study, as the Germans see it: (1) The influence of the physical environment on economic man; (2) The distribution of economic functions and areas and the reasons for such distribution; and (3) The influence of economic man on the physical environment.

American economic geographers have largely emphasized the second goal, the *Produktionsgeographie* of the German geographers. That American economic geography has devoted proportionately more energy to this aspect than any other country is undoubtedly due in large part to the phenomenal rise and primary importance of the United States as an economic producer. Yet it is surprising how few economic geographers in America reveal any acquaintance with the earlier extensive writings of the Germans on economic geography. A further riddle is the comparatively small contribution to "production geography" by the Germans, who have witnessed a much longer and more intensive economic modification of the landscape. It is also interesting to note that the most recent comprehensive studies on economic location theory have been made in both Germany and the United States by economists, not geographers: Sölch in Germany, Hoover and Greenhut in America.

The study of the influence of economic man on the environment has been largely approached by American geographers from the standpoint of resource appraisal and, to a lesser degree, resource planning. In both cases, Americans appear to have done more than the Germans, undoubtedly in part by reason of greater utilization of professional geographers by the United States Government. World War II provided the strongest contrast when the Nazis utilized only a very small number of their trained geographers. Resettlement and war damage problems have since provided much greater opportunity in government for *landesplannung* and *raumforschung* by German geographers.

In other aspects of this third objective, however, economic geographers in Germany have maintained a broader view. Much more attention has been given to the effects of man on climate, the seas, and vegetation than by American geographers—in spite of the fact that the first classic study on such matters was made by Marsh in 1864. Only the writings of the followers of the Berkeley school, and those primarily on vegetation, highlight American investigations. The role of cultural and psychological attitudes in economic geography, intensively developed for several decades by the Germans (Examples are *Das psychologische Moment im Welthandel* by Rühl in 1931 and "Der heutige Irak als Beispiel orientalischen Wirtschaftsgeistes," *Erde,* 1950, by Wirth), has again been investigated by only a small proportion of American geographers. One must refer to works of American sociologists *(Rural Life in the United States,* New York, 1949) to find anything comparable to Otremba's world treatment of *wirtschaftsgeist (Allgemeine Agrar– und Industriegeographie,* Stuttgart, 1953). In addition, both Americans and Germans show a surprising ignorance of each other's studies. Fels, the German scholar most active today in investigations of the effect of economic man on his environment, fails to mention the pioneer work of Marsh in his latest book, *Der Wirtschaftende Mensch als Gestalter der Erde* (Stuttgart, 1954). On the other hand, the recent massive contribution of the Wenner–Gren Foundation *(Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth,* Chicago, 1956), the published proceedings of an international symposium of scholars from different fields, omits reference to several important papers by German geographers on the subject.

German economic geographers, unlike their American colleagues, have few qualms in setting up the study of the influence of the physical environment on man as a theme for study in economic geography. Hopeful signs of a compromise between the extremes of determinism and "human ecology" in American geography are now appearing. One of the more popular American texts in economic geography has recently expanded its treatment of the physical background. However, of the more numerous American texts on economic geography, only one (Klimm, *et al., Introductory Economic Geography,* New York, 1956) approaches to a degree the comprehensive analyses of Lütgens *(Die geographischen Grundlagen und Probleme des Wirtschaftslebens,* Stuttgart, 1950) and other German economic geographers.

Leighly's question, "What has Happened to Physical Geography?" *(Annals,* December 1955) may be applied with almost equal weight to the present status of American economic geography. Our economic geographers have contributed heavily to the literature in the last two to three decades. In contrast, a review of the German writings leads one to believe that our emphasis has been largely on production and distribution aspects, to the increasing neglect of environmental and cultural influences.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS AS INVESTMENT CONSULTANTS

Dennis Durden

Economic geographers serving as investment consultants in the field of commercial (business and industrial) real estate typify a growing trend in the discipline toward active participation in economic planning. Geographic consultants who provide service to real estate investors work in study areas familiar to almost all geographers, using modifications of research orientations and skills that are also basic to geographic training. Yet it is possible to discern new professional opportunities and problems in the experience of these economic geographers who consult on commercial real estate investments. Not all of these opportunities and problems are characteristic of the discipline as a whole, but in some of the newly developed specializations where geographic theory and practice are applied to actual economic problems they are important.

There is a growing belief among economic geographers that the best measure of their achievements is acceptance of their concepts and techniques in contemporary economic planning, and that progress in economic geography is to a large extent related to ability to make significant contributions to economic decision-making, both public and private.

Although the response of geographers to the challenges of contemporary economic problems has been most evident in the field of public planning, their contributions to many aspects of private economic planning are increasingly important. Here, too, the theoretical constructs of economic geography are becoming more meaningful as they are incorporated into operating policies and tested in the light of real problems of the individual entrepreneur. Commercial real estate investors in particular, having found that economic geographers can help them to make better investment decisions, often call upon them in much the same fashion that they call upon engineers, architects, brokers and bankers. More and more, the complexities of current economic processes require a geographic interpretation before the real estate investor can assess his investment position in proper perspective.

Economic geographers as commercial real estate investment consultants have played one of their most important roles in the field of shopping center planning. Few aspects of contemporary real estate development have been as dramatic as the spectacular growth of shopping centers in the nation's sprawling suburbs, yet surprisingly few shopping centers have had the careful planning needed to insure their strength as long-term investments. Many have been developed more in the fashion of speculative ventures than true investments. However, as the more obvious locations are developed, real estate speculation in shopping centers is becoming relatively less important and the role of the investor is much greater. It is to these investors that the services of the geographic consultant are most valuable.

At the outset of planning for a shopping center investment, the economic geographer estimates the retail trade area over which the proposed development will be able to exert its influence. Then, against background information concerning the local economic base, the geographer estimates the patronage that can be extracted from within the estimated trade area by considering such factors as the trade area's population, income levels, prevailing shopping habits and existing retail facilities. Thereupon the consulting geographer makes recommendations to the shopping center investor concerning the types and sizes of retail and parking facilities that should be integrated into the development to produce an investment with the highest yield and greatest security. Finally, the economic geographer makes recommendations to the investor concerning possible uses

of adjacent "fringe" land that will not only enable the investor to realize more fully the values generated by the shopping center, but also serve as a "buffer zone" of controlled land use protecting from possible incompatible encroachments. The shopping center developer is then in a position to chart courses of action that will most effectively lead to an optimum investment.

The dynamics of suburban growth that have offered such opportunities for the shopping center investment have at the same time presented serious problems to investors in C.B.D. (central business district) real estate. In the solution of these problems geographers are making a second group of major contributions as investment consultants.

Before the recent explosive suburban growth, almost all major commercial real estate investments were concentrated in or near central business districts. Now a steadily increasing flow of commercial real estate capital into suburban areas is tending to jeopardize the position of investors with substantial C.B.D. holdings. Such investors, particularly department stores, have turned to the consulting geographer as part of their efforts to regain, stabilize and enhance their positions.

Typically, economic geographers consulting on C.B.D. real estate problems proceed from review of the locational economic base to detailed studies of the functional interrelationships between suburban and C.B.D. commercial facilities to provide the basis for advice on the optimum distribution of real estate investment between the two locations, following which the investor can determine how much to retain of his C.B.D. investment and how much of it to redirect toward suburban areas. This may require the investor to reexamine his traditional attitude toward the C.B.D. and to look for solutions in proper emphasis on the complementary as well as the competitive relations between the C.B.D. and the suburbs.

Detailed land use studies are an important element in most geographic analyses commissioned by investors in downtown real estate, revealing the spatial structure of the C.B.D., growth trends, and potential blight areas. These studies commonly depict the circulatory system of the C.B.D. in terms of pedestrian and vehicle flow patterns and focus particular attention on off-street parking facilities. Analyzed statistically and cartographically, land use studies are invaluable for investment strategy.

In both C.B.D. and shopping center investment analyses the economic geographer customarily works in a multi-discipline team synchronized, despite diverse backgrounds, into a well-knit work group by their common effort to provide the basis for the soundest possible investment decisions. Economic geographers have demonstrated unusual capability for integrating the efforts of such teams into the comprehensive programs needed.

The economic geographer's proficiency in investment counseling is partly attributable to his technical skills. The basic research techniques emphasized in most geographic training programs are applicable to commercial real estate investment problems, enabling the geographer to amass pertinent data quickly and orient his investigation with greater facility than consultants trained in many other fields.

This is particularly true of cartographic skills. At the outset, the working map provides a graphic statement of the basic spatial relations. As research proceeds, working maps provide up-to-date cartographic progress reports that summarize position and point out the next steps. Finally, the map is an excellent aid in presenting conclusions and recommendations.

The economic geographer's conceptual skills have even more bearing on his ability to make significant contributions at all stages in the solution of commercial real estate investment problems. Trade areas are intimately related to the geographer's concepts of nodal regions; problems of shopping center size and composition are related to geographic concepts of functional symbiosis; and

C.B.D.–suburban relationships can be fruitfully studied in the light of geographic concepts regarding central-place hierarchies. Perhaps most important is the large body of concepts derived from geography's long interest in location and interactance theories.

A thorough conceptual orientation is invaluable to the geographer in maintaining his professional identity while working in close cooperation with other disciplines. In investment counseling the economic geographer who lacks a firm grasp of his discipline's concepts runs the constant risk of becoming lost in the maze of balance-sheets, capitalization tables and other tools that are the customary "working maps" of the investor. With a strong conceptual framework, he can analyze these tools of the investor from a distinctive point of view and suggest insights not apparent to others.

The limits of the consulting geographer in the field of commercial real estate investment counseling cannot yet be defined. The real estate investment problems of urban renewal groups and railroads are only two of the promising new fields into which the geographer is moving today.

As activity scope widens, opportunities for personal advancement also widen. Present starting salaries of geographers in real estate investment counseling are comparable with starting salaries in government service, and the financial rewards of demonstrated ability are generally much more favorable than those in either government or academic work, both in rate of advancement and upper limits of income.

These opportunities for economic geographers pose some problems, of which the acute shortage of additional personnel is perhaps paramount. At present the relatively small number of consulting geographers working within the rigid schedules of the financial world is hard-pressed to keep abreast of the investor's growing needs for their services, and often find it impractical to follow up challenging new opportunities. The consultants' sense of professional isolation that comes with almost exclusive contact with workers in other fields will be relieved as colleagues and assistants are available for employment.

With their position in real estate investment circles firmly established, geographic consultants can cope more systematically with problems of personnel, workload and professional isolation. Clarification of such problems has brought, at least to the author, a new appreciation of the value of active participation in the affairs of geography's professional societies, with its opportunities of establishing closer ties with fellow geographers who have perhaps faced similar problems. If solutions to these problems are forthcoming through active discussion by members of the geographic community, the future for economic geographers as investment consultants is bright indeed.

ARTIFICIAL ISLANDS ON CONTINENTAL SHELVES

Alexander Melamid

The International Law Commission of the United Nations has made a number of novel recommendations regarding the political status of artificial islands in open seas above continental shelves. These recommendations may become part of international law after they have been incorporated in an international convention ratified by all states concerned. "States" in this context means political entities that have international status, e.g. the Sheikdom of Kuwait on the Persian Gulf (although its foreign policy is, de facto, entrusted to Great Britain), France and the French colony of Madagascar, but not the states that compose the United States or Brazil, etc.

1. Artificial islands, (e.g. oil drilling islands) established beyond the limits of territorial seas for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources under the seabed of continental shelves, are to be placed under the jurisdiction of the coastal state that has the right to dispose of these resources. The jurisdiction can only be utilized for the administration of continental shelf resource operations, for example to maintain safety and public order on the artificial islands. In principle, this jurisdiction cannot be used to interfere with the freedom of navigation or fishing on the open seas. Since conflicts may arise between freedom of open seas and safety of continental shelf resource operations, the Commission suggests that a safety zone around artificial islands may be established where free navigation and fishing can be restricted by the state having jurisdiction over the artificial island. The radius of safety zones should not exceed 500 meters (1,640.4 feet).

2. The safety zones do not have the status of territorial seas: the rights of the state are strictly limited to matters pertaining to the safety of operations on artificial islands. Jurisdiction over artificial islands and rights over safety zones cannot be utilized to advance claims of coastal states to territorial seas further from shore. However, the state has the duty to prevent any contamination of the living resources of the sea from leaking pipelines or other causes.

3. Artificial islands cannot be established in narrow channels or in recognized shipping lanes. Due notice of any construction of artificial islands to all interested parties has to be given.

4. The recommendations refer only to artificial islands established for the purpose of continental shelf resource utilization. It is not yet known to what extent these recommendations apply to weather or military installations (so-called Texas Towers) on continental shelves.

These recommendations show how problems in economic and political geography, while small in themselves, lead to a thorough reexamination of basic concepts of international relations.

References:

Report of the International Law Commission; Eighth Session: United Nations General Assembly: A/CN. 4/104: 1956.

Alexander Melamid: International Regulation for Offshore Oil Operations, in *Oil Forum*, monthly, Fort Worth, Texas, November 1956, pp. 374 ff.

AIDS TO GEOGRAPHIC RESEARCH ON NEPAL: A REVIEW OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS

P. Prasad Karan

In view of the scarcity of material on Nepal, the appearance of several publications concerned with that Country in the past few years is notable. The publications, although uneven, cover history, geography, population, economy, trade and Napal's relations with foreign countries. The emphasis of the present stock taking is on writings by Nepalese about their own country, and especially on materials from government agencies such as the Department of Statistics and Department of Publicity. Data from these agencies are basic departure points for much geographical work.

Two official publications of interest to geographers are *Nepal at a Glance* (Katmandu, 1954) and *An Introduction to Nepal* (Katmandu, 1953). *Nepal at a Glance* gives a concise factual description of the country's economy and life. *An Introduction to Nepal* contains a survey of the nation's history and geography. Facts of value to geographers are scattered throughout the two books; both are

clear, vivid, and give excellent pictures of the Nepalese landscape. Two other pamphlets put out by the Department of Publicity *Nepal, Marching Towards Progress* and *One Year of Democracy* are more conducive to an understanding of the political and economic developments under the popular government.

Nepal's Department of Statistics has published *Interim Report of Census* (Katmandu, 1954). Both in content and presentation the report ranks high among Nepalese government publications. The census was taken in two phases, the population of eastern Nepal being enumerated in the year 2009 of the Hindu calendar (1952), western Nepal two years later. The report contains population data for districts and subdistricts, including area in square miles, number of villages, houses, and families and total population by sex. It was the first census in Nepal and estimates of population in earlier years (1941, 1920, and 1910) are given for comparison.

Among the privately-published books Ramraj Poudyal's *Introducing Nepal* (Katmandu, 1955) gives a purely descriptive account of the country. The value of the book would have been greatly increased by inclusion of a discussion of economic problems and potentialities. Rishikesh Shaha's *Nepal and the World* (Khoj Parishad Nepali Congress, Katmandu 1955) examines Nepal's external relations and contains much useful political-geographical material. It surveys the growth of nationalism in Nepal, a basic factor in Nepal's international relations, especially with India and China. Shaha pleads for unity among his countrymen against Communism, emphasizes the close friendly relations with India and is doubtful of the motives of Red China. The author expresses anxiety over Communist infiltration under the guise of Tibetan traders and shepherds. D. R. Regmi's *Whither Nepal* (Katmandu, 1952), aside from occasional lapses, gives a reasonable account of Nepal's politics under the Ranas. Regmi's style makes *Whither Nepal* tedious reading, and few people will plow right through it. Purna Bahadur's *Nepal Behind the Curtain* (Katmandu, 1953) is a discussion of the political problems from a Communist viewpoint. Y. P. Pant's *Planning in Underdeveloped Economies: A Study of the Problems of Economic Plans with Reference to Backward Countries* (Indian Press Ltd., Allahabad, 1955) is a timely publication dealing with the economy of Nepal with particular reference to Indian economic plans. Pant's book contains a useful bibliography at the end. An excellent study of the history, present conditions, and prospects of the main racial groups of Nepal is by Pant in "Population of Nepal" (*The Eastern Economist*, New Delhi. Vol. 25, No. 16, October 14, 1955). The tri-weekly newspaper *Gorkha Patra* and the English fortnightly *Nepal Today*, both published from Katmandu, are informative.

The progress of geography in Nepal is very slow; advanced degree and research work have not yet commenced. A great impetus has been given by the creation of a three-man Department of Geography at Tri Chandra College in Katmandu, the only higher educational institution in the country which is affiliated to Patna University in India. It is to be hoped that these geographers will work out much of the physical and cultural geography of the Himalayan Kingdom at first hand. Maps of Nepal are extremely unreliable, as the information hitherto available to cartographers has been totally inadequate, and will continue to be so until the data recently collected by aerial and ground surveys has been analyzed and augmented. Skeleton maps based on the first regular survey of Nepal (1925–27) and more detailed maps on scales of 8 miles and 4 miles to 1 inch for certain parts of the country and other publications can be obtained from Kaluman Sakya, Stationery Dealers, 16 Judha Road, Katmandu.

NOMINATIONS FOR 1957

The Nominating Committee presents the following candidates for officers and councilors:

For President	Chauncy D. Harris
For Vice President	Charles B. Hitchcock
	Lester E. Klimm
	H. H. McCarty
For Secretary	Arch C. Gerlach
	F. Webster McBryde
For Councilor	Charles M. David
	Loyal Durand, Jr.
	Henry M. Kendall
	Dan Stanislawski
	---Rayburn Johnson
	---James Parsons
	---Raymond E. Murphy, Chairman

The Council presents the following nominations for members of elective committees:

For Credentials Committee . .	Richard S. Thoman
For Honors Committee	Edward T. Price
	Merle C. Prunty
	John C. Weaver (as holdover member)
For Nominating Committee . .	Trevor Lloyd
	Samuel N. Dicken
	J. Norman Carls

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CANDIDATES

Each group of nominees for a given office was asked, by identical letters from the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, to help the members by supplying information pertinent to the categories set forth for the respective office on page 13 of *The Professional Geographer* for January 1955. All complied.

NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT:

Chauncy D. Harris, Ph.D.
Professor of Geography and Dean, Division of the Social Sciences
University of Chicago

Experience with AAG business: Secretary 1946–48; Editor of the Newsletter 1946–47; Chairman, Joint AAG–ASPG Committee on Amalgamation 1948; member, Committee on Central Office 1950; Constitutional Review Committee 1951–52; Nominating Committee 1953; Program Committee 1952; Committee on Exchange of Publications 1955; Publication Review Committee 1955–; Vice President 1956.

Other experience with geographers: Committee on Geographic Research Techniques, Research and Development Board 1947–53; National Research Council, Committee on Geography Advisory to the Office of Naval Research 1954–; U. S. Committee on the International Geographical Union 1949–; Committee on Commissions, International Geographical Union 1949–52; Committee on World Directory of Geographers 1949–52; Second Vice President, Geographic Society of Chicago 1955–; Vice President, International Geographical Union 1956–.

Experience in administration and presiding at meetings: Chief, Ports and Urban Studies Section, Far Eastern Division, Research and Analysis Branch, Office of Strategic Services 1944–45; Chairman, Chicago Committee on the Chicago–Frankfurt Interuniversity Project 1951–; Member, Board of Publications, University of Chicago Press 1951–55; President, University of Chicago Chapter of Sigma Xi 1955–56; Dean, Division of the Social Sciences, University of Chicago 1954–.

Other experience: Delegate, American Council of Learned Societies 1949–50; Consultant, Ford Foundation, Soviet and East European Area Training Scholarships 1954; Member, Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies 1955–.

Nature and extent of research: Research and articles on Soviet cities, agricultural and industrial resources of the USSR, the Ruhr coal-mining district, refugees in Germany, functional types of American cities, the market as a factor in industrial localization, manufacturing geography, and bibliography of geography—in the *Geographical Review, Economic Geography, Annals of the AAG,* and the *Journal of Geography.* Editor of the American edition of *Economic Geography of the USSR.* Co-compiler of *A Union List of Geographical Serials.*

NOMINEES FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Charles B. Hitchcock

Director, American Geographical Society

Experience with AAG business: Council AAG 1947–50; Treasurer during AAG–ASPG amalgamation.

Experience in administration, presiding at meetings, etc.: Assistant Director, American Geographical Society 1943–48; Executive Secretary AGS 1949–52; Director AGS 1953–; Chairman, U.S. Advisory Committee on American Cartography 1948–; Deputy Chairman, Research and Development Board panel 1949–50; member, National Research Council Committee on Geography Advisory to ONR 1951–53; Chairman 1952–53; member, National Research Council Advisory Committee on Geography to Pan American Institute of Geography and History; member, Executive Committee, Division of Natural Sciences, National Research Council for two periods; U.S. Delegate, International Geographical Union, Amsterdam 1938, Rio de Janeiro 1956; U.S. Delegate, Commission on Cartography, Pan American Institute of Geography and History, Caracas 1946, Buenos Aires 1948, Santiago 1950, Ciudad Trujillo 1952, Mexico City 1955; Advisory Committee on Fulbright Fellowships in Geography.

Nature and extent of research: Head, Department of Hispanic American Research 1938–52 and Editor *Map of Hispanic America* 1:1,000,000 during this period. Field work: Venezuela, American Museum of Natural History 1929, Phelps expeditions to South Venezuela 1947, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1954, and 1955.

Availability: Expect to be available for the three-year period.

Lester E. Klimm, Ph.D.

Professor of Geography, University of Pennsylvania

Experience with AAG business: Councilor 1944–47; Chairman, Committee on Merger of AAG and ASPG 1946–47; Chairman, Committee to Revise AAG Constitution 1944–46; AAG representative on AAAS 1954–; Finance Committee 1938–39.

Experience in administration and in presiding at meetings: Chairman, innumerable committees; Director of Student Personnel, Wharton School, University of

Pennsylvania; President, Eastern Association of Deans 1946; Vice-Chairman, Division of Geology and Geography, National Research Council, 1945–48.

Experience in presenting geography to non-geographers: See NRC and AAAS service above; Deputy Member and Member, Committee on Geophysics and Geography, Research and Development Board, Department of Defense, 1948–53.

Other experience: Thirty years of teaching physical and economic geography at undergraduate and graduate levels; four years of military geography in the War Department; field work in U.S., British Isles, Continental Europe, Brazil; personal research in economic geography, port geography, population geography, geographic methodology; service on numerous committees directing or evaluating research.

Availability: Expect to be available for service for three years.

Harold H. McCarty, Ph.D.

Professor and Chairman, Department of Geography, University of Iowa

Experience with AAG business: Divisional Chairman, West Lakes Division; member of Editorial Board, *Annals*.

Experience in administration and in presiding at meetings: Chairman, Department of Geography, University of Iowa, since 1946; chairman of numerous round-table and other groups of geographers, AAG.

Experience in presenting geography to non-geographers: Lectures to local academic groups, service clubs, and regional associations.

Nature and extent of research: Economic, industrial, and U.S. regional studies. Emphasis on quantitative approaches.

Availability: Expect to be available for the three-year period.

NOMINEES FOR SECRETARY:

Arch C. Gerlach, Ph.D.

Chief, Map Division, Library of Congress

Administrative or executive experience: Acting Chief, Map Division, U.S. Department of State 1945–46; Associate Professor, University of Wisconsin, supervised graduate teaching assistant program 1947–50; Chief, Map Division, Library of Congress since 1950; Chairman, Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association 1953–55; Member, Executive Board, Special Libraries Association 1956; Director, Cartography Division, American Congress on Surveying and Mapping 1955–57; Chairman, Technical Standards Committee, ACSM 1956; Chairman, NAS–NRC Advisory Committee on Geography for U.S. Department of State 1956.

Experience with AAG business: Member of Committee which drafted Constitution for merging AAG and ASPG 1947; Chairman for local arrangements at Madison 1948; Program Chairman 1951; Editor of *The Professional Geographer* 1951–54; Member of AAG Committees on Geographers in Government, Cartography, Exchange of Publications, and Publications Review.

Nature and extent of research: Prepared annual reports on Geography for Encyclopedia Britannica *Book of the Year* 1953–54–55; Annual map report to *Handbook of Latin American Studies* since 1952; "An Adaptation of the Library of Congress Classification System" presented at the 18th International Geographical Congress, reproduced by the National Academy of Sciences, 32 pages 1956; Maintaining bibliography of works in Urban Geography; Continuing as the U.S. Member of the IGU Commission on Classification of Geographical Books and Maps.

Availability of time and secretarial help: Expect to be available for three years and have permission of Library administration to accept appointment if elected.

The proximity of the AAG Central Office, which has been in the Map Division area since 1951, would be a time-saving factor for all concerned.

F. Webster McBryde, Ph.D.
Associate in Regional Planning, Gordon A. Friesen Associates, Inc.,
Hospital Consultants; Lecturer (Professor),
Department of Geography, University of Maryland

Administrative or executive experience: Business: As Associate in Gordon A. Friesen Associates, Inc., director of demographic and socio-economic hospital planning surveys in Metropolitan Washington Area and Latin America 1956–. Government: In charge of Latin American research, Topographic Branch, M.I.S., War Department 1943–45; director, Peruvian Office, Institute of Social Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, Lima, Peru 1945–48; in charge of geographical planning and research, census mapping programs and atlas project, international cooperation program in Washington, D.C., and Latin America for Census Bureau 1948–56; chief of Census Mission and Technical Advisor in Ecuador, First National Census of Ecuador 1949–51; organized and directed joint University of Maryland–Census Bureau and ICA *Census Atlas Maps* research and publication program 1953–56. Educational: Member Board of Directors, American School, Quito 1951. Professional and academic societies and institutions: Organized American Society for Professional Geographers (President 1943–45); secretary and treasurer 1943–44; as president, appointed first full-time secretary, treasurer, Board members, and regional division chairmen); organized and directed several Latin American societies and institutes.

Experience with AAG business: Principally in American Society for Professional Geographers, one of the two constituent organizations now comprising the AAG. In 1943, conducted a survey of geographers, sorted and classified questionnaires of "geographers" in the Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel for the War Manpower Commission, and prepared a census of geographers, for which was appointed chairman of subcommittee on census of geographers, Committee on Manpower, National Research Council; for census, prepared classification system for geographers and wrote description of profession of geography for Civil Service Commission; editor, Vols. 1 and 2, *ASPG Bulletin* (now *The Professional Geographer*), which included first ASPG *Directory;* planned and established regional divisions of ASPG; directed and edited preparation of ASPG constitution and by-laws; organized first placement file of geographers, with cards for those offering and those seeking employment in geography 1944; various activities to further the profession in business, such as sponsoring magazine articles and television program in New York 1943–44.

Nature and extent of research: Over a period of nearly 30 years have served as geographer on various anthropological expeditions to Latin America; and as consultant and in other capacities in research dealing with Middle and South America: community type studies, Latin American Census Atlas Maps, governmental and private reports, etc.

Availability of own time and of secretarial help: Except for irregular periods of absence from the United States on consultation and survey programs, expect to be available for time necessary for Association business, particularly in view of the non-routine character of my work. Secretarial help usually available in several offices when necessary.

NOMINEES FOR COUNCILORS:

Charles M. Davis, Ph.D.

Chairman, Department of Geography, University of Michigan

Experience with AAG business: Chairman, Field Techniques Committee for *American Geography, Inventory and Prospect* 1950–53; Field Techniques roundtable 1955; Chairman, Nominating Committee 1956; member of Program Committee 1956; Chairman, roundtable on Teaching Geography at University Level 1956.

Experience as spokesman for a group and as a member of working committees: Member of Advisory Committee for Geography Branch ONR 1949–50; member or chairman of many University of Michigan committees including Division of Social Sciences, Board in Control of Athletics, Student Affairs, Military Affairs, Programs and Scheduling, Board of Admissions; Director of Admissions with Advanced Standing 1939–42.

Other experience: Land Negotiator, U.S. Biol. Survey 1935–36; Carnegie Corporation, grant-in-aid 1939–40; Fulbright Research Fellow to Australia 1951; Consulting Editor, Geography, D. Van Nostrand Co.

Nature and extent of research: Research specialties regional geography of Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania, and land utilization of poor lands; field experience and publications in Michigan cut-over areas, Rocky Mountains, Southwest Pacific Islands, Australia; several papers presented at AAG meetings; published work consisting of chapters in books, travel booklets, encyclopedia articles, articles in professional journals, university publications.

Loyal Durand, Jr., Ph.D.

Professor of Geography, University of Tennessee

Experience with AAG business: Vice President 1951; Member of the Council (as Vice President) 1951–52; Chairman, Bases of Membership Committee 1945; Member, Nominating Committee 1947, 1948, 1949, 1953; Chairman, Committee on the Divisional Organization 1951.

Experience as spokesman for a group: With AAG as already described; Secretary–Treasurer, Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters 1935–44; Second Vice-President, National Council of Geography Teachers 1948, Vice President 1949, President 1950.

Experience with working committees: As above with AAG and NCGT, plus other committees such as Planning Committee NCGT, etc.

Fields of geographic interest: Economic Geography, North America, Dairy Regions.

Nature and extent of research: More than 30 articles in Economic Geography, *Annals, Geographic Review,* and other journals; eight books as co-author or author.

Henry M. Kendall, Ph.D.

Professor and Chairman, Department of Geography, Miami University

Experience with AAG business: Editor, *Annals* 1948–55; Publications Committee 1948; Chairman, Program Committee 1956; Chairman, Local Arrangements Committee 1957.

Experience as spokesman for a group: Numerous university groups, as, for example, Chairman, Committee on Faculty Participation in Politics, Miami University 1954.

Experience on working committees: As above; also Committee on Geography, Advisory to the Office of Naval Research, NRC 1952–55.

Fields of geographic interest: Teaching of introductory geography at university level; Europe, northeastern North America; regional climatology.

Nature and extent of research: Articles on France, Low Countries, North Africa; co-author of books, *Atlas of World Affairs* 1946; *Introduction to Geography* 1951; *Introduction to Physical Geography.*

Dan Stanislawski, Ph.D.
Professor of Geography, University of Texas

Experience with AAG business: None, but normal participation in university affairs.

Fields of geographic interest: Geography of Mexico and Central America; cultural geography in general; field work and publication now in progress of preparation with regard to cultural geography of Portugal.

Nature and extent of research: As above; various publications in monograph and article form.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE PLACEMENT COMMITTEE

In the period between January and October 1956, the Placement Committee received notice of approximately 60 job openings for professional geographers. This is by far the largest number of vacancies brought to the attention of the Committee in the last five years, and the employment outlook for the immediate future permits a modest degree of optimism.

As usual, most of the positions (over 80 percent) were in the teaching field. There was an encouraging sprinkling of calls, however, from private industry, planning boards, the Government and even the heretofore elusive United Nations. The Committee's efforts were instrumental in filling 24 out of the 60 positions, a gratifying 40 percent placement average.

It is apparent that expanding enrollment in colleges and universities is creating a large number of jobs for geographers. This is particularly true at the levels of instructor and assistant professor, but even at the higher professional ranks the number of requests received is higher than in the past several years. One exceptional call came for a candidate for department head.

An average increase of approximately $500 was noted in the salary offers for teaching positions during 1956. At least in part this mirrors the growing shortage of qualified geographers for junior positions in teaching. It must be stressed, however, that to qualify for these positions the candidate usually must have his Ph.D. or must be within a short time of receiving it.

The Committee, anticipating brisk activity at the Cincinnati meeting, invites cooperation from both candidates and prospective employers. Considerable advantage will be gained by all concerned if job descriptions are received at the Central Office several weeks before the meeting. A special effort will be made to survey the availability of summer jobs for those interested in such employment. Department chairmen who anticipate summer openings are urgently requested to communicate with the Committee.

---John P. Augelli, Chairman

PROPOSED REVISIONS OF CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

Three sections of the Constitution and Bylaws have given the Secretary and Council some concern because of the difficulty in operating the affairs of the Association in accordance with the provisions incorporate therein. The Council, acting upon the recommendations of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, submits to the membership for vote at the Annual Meeting to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 4 p.m., Wednesday, April 3, 1957 the changes listed hereafter. Matter to be deleted is in brackets, matter to be added is in italics.

Constitutional changes

Article IV, Section 2, "Methods of Nomination and Election of Officers. The Nominating Committee shall make two or more nominations for each office, except for [those] *that* of President [and Vice-President]. The Vice-President may be named as single candidate for the Presidency. However, if the Vice-President is not in a position to accept candidacy, the Nominating Committee must nominate at least two candidates for the vacancy. [The Vice-President is to be selected from a slate of at least three candidates.] The Nominating Committee shall submit its slate of candidates to the Secretary at least three months prior to the next Annual Meeting of the Association. The Secretary shall immediately notify the membership of these nominations. Additional nominations may be made in writing by any ten members of the Association if received by the Secretary at least 60 days prior to the announced date of the Annual Meeting. At least [30] *45* days before the Annual Meeting the Secretary shall mail to all members official ballots to be returned to the Secretary within [10] *30* days and be counted by tellers appointed by him from the list of members. The Council shall have power to fill vacancies until the next election."

Bylaws change

The Council submits the following change for consideration and vote at the Annual Meeting.

Section 1 of the Bylaws states, "Dues. All Members shall pay an annual fee [of not less than five nor more than ten dollars as determined by the Council . . ."] *as determined by the Council and ratified by the majority of Members voting at the Annual Business Meeting . . .*"

Explanation of proposed changes

The first proposed revision in Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution will allow the Nominating Committee to select two or more candidates for each office and eliminate the difficulty some Nominating Committees have experienced in selecting three candidates for Vice-President. This makes for uniformity in nominating procedures for all elected officers except the President.

The second proposed change will provide sufficient time for distribution and return of mail ballots. Under the ten-day limit now prescribed it is difficult to get ballots back in time from distant members, particularly from those outside the United States.

The revision of Section 1 of the Bylaws will achieve two purposes. It will give the membership review authority for any change in dues, which it does not now have, and second, will eliminate the dues ceiling. The Treasurer's statement in the November *Professional Geographer* regarding the Association's financial situation should explain the need for the removal of the present ceiling.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM THE TREASURER

In the November issue of *The Professional Geographer* I reported that the cost of running the Association has increased rapidly in recent years, and that the deficit financing employed to balance the budget for 1956 will continue in 1957 and thereafter unless we find additional regular income to run the Association. At the present rate of deficit financing, we might last for 6 or 7 years before going broke; not much longer.

The problem facing our Association is not unique; essentially all scientific societies are confronted with a similar problem. In fact, we are better off than many organizations because we have a "reserve" to save us in an emergency. However, our reserves are ear-marked for specific activities and

should not be used for normal operating expenses. Furthermore, we need our reserve to finance publication ventures and special projects of importance to the Association.

As I pointed out in the November issue, the cost of publishing the *Annals* has reached an all time high of $10,250. We are proud of this publication and wish to see it grow in its service to the profession. I also pointed out that the ever growing demands upon the Central Office, brought about by our enlarged membership and by the increased number of required services, have upped the expenses chargeable to normal income from dues. Something I did not mention is that fairly soon, maybe in one or two years, we will be obliged to rent space for the Central Office. To date, we have enjoyed the hospitality of the Library of Congress but we know that this cannot continue much longer.

For the above reasons and others which I am sure you can identify, it is important that we move rapidly to increase the normal regular income of the Association. Therefore, with the approval of the Executive Committee of the Association, I recommend the following:

1. Increase the non-member subscription rate of the *Annals* from $5 per year to $10 per year and for *The Professional Geographer* from $3 per year to $5 per year, effective January 1, 1958.
2. Increase the dues of Members and Associates to $15 per year, effective January 1, 1958.

If the above recommendations can be acted upon favorably at our Annual Meeting in April, I am sure that we can balance our budgets commencing in 1958 and perhaps return to our reserve accounts some of the funds withdrawn in order to meet obligations in 1956 and 1957.

The 1958 budget of the Association follows. Please note that normal operational expenses will exceed income from dues by $3,800. In 1959 this figure will grow to approximately $5,000, if positive action to increase our income is not taken in April 1957.

Budget of the Association, 1957

Part I – Normal Operations of the Association

A. Income			
1. Dues	15,500	15,500	
2. Journal Publications			
Annals	3,000		
The Professional Geographer	1,500	4,500	
			20,000
B. Expenditures			
1. Administration			
Central Office	8,500		
Officers expenses	200		
Travel	2,000		
Regional Divisions	800		
Committees	500		
Miscellaneous	300	12,300	
2. Journal Publications			
Annals	9,000		
The Professional Geographer	2,500	11,500	
			23,800
Excess of expenditures over income			3,800

To balance this budget for normal operations of the Association, the following amounts will be withdrawn from "Reserve Funds" of the Association:

Joint Research Account	2,000	
Reserve Account	1,800	3,800

Part II – Special Activities of the Association

A. Income			
1. Sale of Special Publications			
Nature of Geography	500		
American Geography	2,300		
Handbook–Directory	200	3,000	
2. Association Reserve Funds			
Atwood Account	500		
Royalties Account	500		
Publications Fund Account	1,200	2,200	
			5,200
B. Expenditures			
1. Research Grants			
Atwood grant	500		
General Research grant	500	1,000	
2. Special Projects			
Binding "American Geography"	1,200	2,200	3,200
Excess of Income over expenditures			3,000

The amount of $3,000 representing the excess of income over expenditures will be returned to the Publications Fund Account.

Summary Budget, 1957

A. Income		
Normal operations of the Association	20,000	
Special activities of the Association	5,200	
Withdrawals from Reserve Funds	3,800	29,000
B. Expenditures		
Normal Operations of the Association	23,800	
Special activities of the Association	2,200	
Return to Publications Fund Account	3,000	29,000

CINCINNATI MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION
March 31 – April 4, 1957

The program for the Cincinnati meeting was developed in close cooperation with the officers and councilors of the Association and with Dr. Henry Kendall and his Committee on Local Arrangements, and members of the Program Committee––Jan Broek of the University of Minnesota, Frank Keller of Tulane University, George Kish of the University of Michigan, Lewis Robinson of the University of British Columbia, John Thompson of Syracuse University, Gilbert White of the University of Chicago, and Alfred H. Mayer of Valparaiso University, Chairman.

The wide regional representation of the Program Committee made a meeting impracticable, but regular contact has been maintained and collective decisions have been reached by mail on proposed policies and procedures.

Each member of the Committee likewise participated in the evaluation and selection of papers on the basis of his own qualifying criteria. Abstracts of more papers were received than could be accommodated on the program

The chairman wishes to take this occasion to express his deep appreciation to the membership for submitting so many and diverse abstracts, and for the counsel and other assistance received from the officers and the members of the Program Committee and of the Local Arrangements Committee.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

SUNDAY, MARCH 31

9 A.M. – 5 P.M. . . . . FIELD TRIP

MONDAY, APRIL 1

8 – 11 A.M. . . . . REGISTRATION
11 – 11:45 A.M. . . . . GENERAL SESSION – *Welcoming Session*
12 Noon . . . . . SPECIAL LUNCHEONS
2 – 4 P.M. . . . . PLENARY REGIONAL SESSION – *The Old Northwest*

(Arranged and Chaired by Andrew H. Clark)

1. Hildegard Binder Johnson (Macalester College) – *Early Spatial Relationship of the Old Northwest*
2. Stanley Dodge (University of Michigan) – *Some Aspects of Population Geography of the Old Northwest*
3. Arlin Fentem (Indiana University) – *Trade, Transportation, and Agriculture in the Old Northwest, 1840–1960*
4. William D. Pattison (University of Chicago) – *Federal Public Land Surveyors in the Old Northwest; an Evaluation of their Work*
5. Norman Thrower (University of Wisconsin) – *Cadastral Survey and Roads in Ohio*
6. Donald Meinig (University of Utah) – *Three American 'Northwests': Some Perspectives on Historical Geography*

4 P.M. . . . . OFFICIAL TEA
6 P.M. . . . . SPECIAL DINNERS
8 – 10 P.M. . . . . THREE CONCURRENT SESSIONS

A. *Cultural Geography – Population and Settlement*

1. Alfred J. Wright and Henry L. Hunker (Ohio State University) – *The Northwest Territory, 170 Years After*
2. Anthony Sas (University of Maryland) – *Dutch Immigration into Canada Since 1945*
3. E. Willard Miller (Pennsylvania State University) – *Distributional and Functional Changes of Villages in Western Pennsylvania*
4. Frederick J. Simoons (Ohio State University) – *The Influence of Cultural Attitudes on the Ethiopian Landscape*
5. Ferencz P. Kallay (University of Alabama) – *Sardinia's Population Problem*
6. Robert L. Carmin (University of Illinois) – *Rapid Growth of Itapaci, Brazil — A Frontier Town*

To be presented by title

George K. Lewis (Boston University) – *Rural Slums*

B. *Agricultural Geography*

1. James R. Anderson (Land & Water Section, U.S. Department of Agriculture) – *Some Regional Aspects of Agricultural Land Use and Development in the United States*
2. Leslie Hewes (University of Nebraska) – *Wheat Failure in Nebraska: Trends, Causes, and Implications*
3. Kenneth Thompson (University of California, Davis) – *The Origin and Utilization of English Peat Fens*
4. Luella N. Dambaugh (University of Miami) – *Westward Migration of Coffee in Brazil*
5. Sigismond DeR. Diettrich (University of Florida) – *The Sugar Economy of the Campos Plain, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*
6. Curtis A. Manchester, Jr. (University of Hawaii) – *Expansion of Kona Coffe in Hawaii*

To be presented by title

John Fraser Hart (Indiana University) – *Farmsteads and Types of Farming in Britain*

C. *Industrial Geography*

1. Wilbur Zelinsky (The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, Detroit) – *A New Approach to the Study of Changes in the Distribution of Manufacturing in the United States, 1939–1947*
2. Jack Usher Mowll (Marketing Research, The Glenn L. Martin Company) – *The Economic Geography of Nuclear Power*
3. George F. Deasy (Pennsylvania State University) – *Some Recent Changes in the Coal Mining Industry of the Bituminous Coalfields of Pennsylvania, and Their Geographical Significance*
4. P. Prasad Karan (University of Kentucky) – *Locational Pattern of the New Centers of the Indian Iron and Steel Industry*
5. John H. Thompson (Syracuse University) – *Manufacturing in the Kita Kyushu District, Japan*

TUESDAY, APRIL 2

7:45 A.M. . . . . SPECIAL BREAKFASTS

8:30 – 11 A.M. . . . . PLENARY SESSION – *The President's Program*

(Arranged and Introduced by Clarence F. Jones)

Area Analysis for Regional Economic Development with Specific Examples Taken from Latin America

1. Jorge Zarur (Director, Pan American Training Center, Rio de Janeiro) – *Economic Development of the Middle São Francisco Basin*
2. Rafael Pico (Secretary of the Treasury, San Juan, Puerto Rico) – *Value of the Rural Land Classification Program of Puerto Rico for Purposes of Economic Development*
3. Rollin S. Atwood (Regional Director of the Office of the Latin American Operations of the International Cooperation Administration, Washington, D.C.) – *Regional Geography in Action: The Plan Chillan of Chile*

11 – 11:30 A.M. . . . . COFFEE BREAK

11:30 A.M. – 12:45 P.M. . . . INFORMAL DISCUSSION GROUPS

1 P.M. . . . . SPECIAL LUNCHEONS

2 – 4:40 P.M. . . . . THREE CONCURRENT SESSIONS

A. *Cultural Geography* (Arranged by Fred Kniffen)

1. Dan Stanislawski (University of Texas) – *Migration and Environment*
2. James M. Blaut (Yale University) – *Structure and Function in Cultural Geography*
3. John Fraser Hart (Indiana University) – *Value Systems and Geographic Research*
4. Merle C. Prunty, Jr. (University of Georgia) – *The Soil Erosion Fallacy in the Thesis of Plantation Migration in the South*
5. William L. Thomas, Jr. (Wenner–Gren Foundation) – *The Geographer as a Student of Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth*

B. *Climatology*

1. George M. Howe (The Travelers Weather Research Center, The Travelers Insurance Companies, Hartford) – *Climatic Regions Delineated by Climatic Criteria*
2. Glenn Trewartha (University of Wisconsin) – *Weather as Related to Jet Streams in the Orient*
3. Charles B. McIntosh (Eastern Illinois State College) – *New Zealand Surface Winds: Characteristics and Regional Variation*
4. James F. Lahey (University of Wisconsin) – *Causes of Limited Rainfall Along the Northern Coast of South America*
5. Jack Richard Villmow (Ohio State University) – *The Climates of Europe According to the Thornthwaite Classification of Climate (1948)*
6. David H. Miller (Cooperative Snow Investigations, Corps of Engineers) – *Specifying the Areal Extent of Mountain Show Cover*

To be presented by title

Annemarie Krause (Southern Illinois University) – *The Occurrence of Frost in the Paraguayan Segment of the Aw Climate*

C. *Concepts, Techniques, Methods*

1. Edward J. Taaffe (Northwestern University) – *Route Elasticity of Demand – Geographic Application of an Economic Concept*
2. Bernard H. Schockel (Valparaiso University) – *A Technique in Measurement, Integration, and Areal Differentiation of Economic Importance*
3. Leonard Zobler (Barnard College, Columbia University) – *Comparisons of Regional Differences by the Use of Variance Analysis*
4. Frank Seawall (Pennsylvania State University) – *An Approach to Hinterland Analysis of River Transportation*
5. Kirk H. Stone (University of Wisconsin) – *The Norwegian Edges of Settlement: Measures of Permanence*
6. John P. Augelli (University of Maryland) – *The Japanese of Bastos and the Latvians of Varpa: A Comparison of Cultural Adjustment on the Brazilian Pioneer Fringe*

To be presented by title

Walter F. Wood and Joan B. Snell (Environmental Analysis Branch, Environmental Protection Research Division, U.S. Army Quartermaster Research and Development Center, Natick, Mass.) – *The Dispersion of Geomorphic Data Around Measures of Central Tendency* 7:30 8:30

Marjorie Smith Goodman (University of Detroit) – *A New Look at the World's Population Problems*

8 – 10 P.M. . . . . THREE CONCURRENT SESSIONS

A. *Political and Historical Geography*

1. Paul P. Vouras (New Jersey State Teachers College, Patterson) – *The Logical Status of the Island of Rhodes – A Case Study in Political Geography*
2. Howard J. Nelson (University of California, Los Angeles) – *Walled Cities of the United States*
3. Hibberd V. B. Kline, Jr. (Syracuse University) – *The Banana Islands of Sierra Leone: A Study in Geographical Conservatism*
4. Raymond E. Crist (University of Florida) – *The Latifundium: A Neglected Factor in the Evolution of Hill Towns: Résumé*
5. John F. Bergmann (University of California, Los Angeles) – *Cacao in Early New Spain*

B. *Cartography and Aerial Photographic Interpretation*

1. James A. Barnes (University of Georgia) – *Control Areas and Control Points in Isopleth Mapping*
2. Clyde P. Patton (Syracuse University) – *An Improved Combination of the Sinusoidal and Mollweide Grids*
3. Erwin Raisz (Cambridge, Mass.) – *Geostenography*
4. Philip B. Larimore, Jr. – *Cartographic Techniques Used in the Reconstruction of Historic Louisiana's 1812 Historic Shoreline*
5. Capt. Robert B. Monier and Lt. Col. Norman E. Green (United States Air Force, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas) – *Report on Current Research in Aerial Photographic Interpretation as Related to Urban Geographic Studies*

C. *Varied Subjects*

1. Robert E. Dickinson (Syracuse University) – *The Geography of Commuting: The Case of Western Germany*
2. Meredith F. Burrill (Division of Geography, Department of Interior) – *Localized Toponymic Generics*
3. Stephen S. Visher (Indiana University) – *Aspects of Conservation in Indiana*
4. Robert R. McNee (The City College, New York) – *Socony Mobil: An Exploratory Case Study of Selected Geographic Patterns of an Oil Corporation*
5. Tom L. McKnight (University of California, Los Angeles) – *Feral Burros in the American Southwest*

To be presented by title

Donald D. Brand (University of Texas) – *The Date and the Dromedary in Northern Africa*

Walter W. Deshler (University of Maryland) – *Overland Transport as a Factor in Development of Areas: A Kenya Case Study*

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3

7:30 A.M. . . . . SPECIAL BREAKFASTS

8:30 – 11 A.M. . . . . PLENARY POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY SESSION

(Arranged and chaired by Samuel Van Valkenburg)

Tension Areas of the World

1. Huey Louis Kostanick (University of California, Los Angeles) – *Eastern Europe Coveted Crossroads*
2. Lewis Alexander (Harpur College) –

3. John R. Randall (Ohio State University) – *The Political Geography of Israel*
4. Alexander Melamid (Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, School for Social Research, New York) – *The Geography of World Petroleum Prices and the Middle East*

Keith E. Duke (Brigham Young University) – *East versus West in Burma*

11 – 11:30 A.M. . . . . COFFEE BREAK

11:30 A.M. – 12:45 P.M. . . . INFORMAL DISCUSSION GROUPS

1 P.M. . . . . SPECIAL LUNCHEONS

2 – 3:45 P.M. . . . . THREE CONCURRENT SESSIONS

A. *Resources for the Future*

(Arranged and chaired by Sigismond deR. Diettrich)

1. Sigismond deR. Diettrich (University of Florida) – *Resources for the Future, for Whom?*
2. Harry F. Brubaker and David E. Christensen (Florida State University) – *U.S. Food Resources for the Future*
3. Gilbert F. White (University of Chicago) – *U.S. Water Resources for the Future*
4. Nathaniel B. Guyol (Standard Oil Company of California) – *U.S. Power Resources for the Future*
5. Walter H. Voskuil (University of Illinois) – *U.S. Mineral Resources for the Future*

B. *Commercial Geography – Ports and Hinterlands*

1. Donald J. Patton (University of Maryland) – *Spatial Patterns of Some American Atlantic and Gulf Port Hinterlands*
2. Albert G. Ballert (Great Lakes Commission) – *The Nature of the Great Lakes Ports*
3. Jan O. M. Broek (University of Minnesota) – *The Ports of Borneo*
4. Allan Rodgers (Pennsylvania State University) – *The Hinterland of the Port of Genova*
5. Robert Sinclair (Wayne State University) – *Coal Port Hinterlands of Northern Ireland*

To be presented by title

Paul F. Miller (Valparaiso University) – *Burns Ditch: Proposed Ocean Port for Indiana*

C. *Urban Geography, Marketing, and Area Planning*

1. Ralph E. Richard (Oklahoma A. & M. College) – *United States Cities with Trade and Services Dependent Populations of 50,000 People and Over*
2. William R. Brueckheimer (Western Michigan College) – *The Steel Warehouse Industry: Its Functional, Distributional and Marketing Characteristics*
3. Clyde F. Kohn (Northwestern University) – *Spatial Patterns of Suburban Commercial Retail Services: Part I, the Problem and Present Shopping Habits*
4. Samuel Earl Brown, Jr. – *An Index of Relative Market Area Strength*
5. William Applebaum (Harvard University) – *Cincinnati Business Centers*
6. Eleanor E. Hanlon (Syracuse University) – *Geography's Role in Community Watershed Planning*

To be presented by title

David J. deLaubenfels – *Urban Centers of South Central Chile*

4 – 5 P.M. . . . . ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

5 P.M. . . . . RECEPTIONS

8 P.M. . . . . ANNUAL BANQUET

Address by the Honorary President – George B. Cressey

Water in the Desert

THURSDAY, APRIL 4 (closing at noon)

9 – 11 A.M. . . . . CONCURRENT SESSIONS

Physical Geography

1. Arthur N. Strahler (Columbia University, New York) – *Objective Field Sampling of Physical Terrain Properties*
2. George F. Carter (Johns Hopkins University) – *The Habitable World: Glacial Versus Interglacial*
3. Thomas M. Griffiths (University of Denver) – *Role of a Retreating Ice Margin in the Formation of Glacial Features*
4. J. Ross Mackay (University of British Columbia) – *Structural Features formed by Glacier Ice at Nicholson Peninsula and Herschel Island, N.W.T., Canada*
5. Charles S. Alexander (University of Illinois) – *The Marine Terraces of Curaçao*

JOINT ASSOCIATION SESSIONS

1. Association of American Geographers and National Council for Geographic Education (Chaired by Henry J. Warman)

Essential Elements in the Training of College and University Teachers of Geography

2. Association of American Geographers and Research Science Association (Dedicated to the late Derwent Whittlesey who was scheduled to chair this session)

Nodal Regions

12 Noon . . . . . 1957 COUNCIL MEETING

THE VISUAL AIDS SET–UP FOR THE CINCINNATI MEETINGS

In the three regular meeting rooms of the Netherland–Hilton Hotel the projection distance will be 25 to 30 feet and the distance from the screen to the back seats will not exceed 35 feet. Each of these rooms will be supplied with a 2x2 and a 3x4 American Optical Projector each with 500 watt bulbs. The focal length of the 2x2 projectors is five inches. Screens will be sufficiently large to accommodate all projections. The general sessions will be held in the Pavillon Caprice. In this room the distance from the screen to the back seats is about 110 feet. The profection distance will be about 40 feet. 750 watt 2x2 and 3x4 projectors will be provided. The mounted screen in this room is $8' \times 8'$.

After the program has been arranged each person scheduled to present a paper will be sent additional information concerning the audio-visual procedures.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CINCINNATI MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS MARCH 31 – APRIL 4, 1957

I. Headquarters

The Netherland Hilton Hotel will be convention headquarters. Registration, exhibits, annual meeting, annual banquet, and all sessions during the meeting will be on the fourth floor of the hotel. The registration desk and information center will be in the fourth floor lobby.

II. Accommodations with rates

A. Headquarters hotel

Netherland Hilton Hotel	
Single	$ 6.50 – $16.00
Double	11.50 – 15.00
Twin beds	12.50 – 20.00
Suites	24.00 and up

B. Other nearby hotels

	Distance from Netherland Hilton
Terrace Hilton	1½ blocks
Single	$11.00 & $17.00
Twin	15.00 & 21.00
Sheraton Gibson	2 blocks
Single	$ 5.85 – $10.85
Double	$ 8.85 – 13.35
Twin	9.85 – 16.50
Suites	23.00 – 70.00
Dormitory type	
4 or 5 per room	$4.50 per person
3 per room	5.00 per person
The Sinton	2 blocks
Single	$ 5.50 – $10.50
Double	8.50 – 13.50
Twin	11.00 – 14.00
Suites	22.00 and up
Dormitory type	
4 per room	$3.00 per person
Hotel Metropole	4 blocks
Single	$ 5.50 – $ 7.00
Double	8.00 – 9.50
Twin	9.00 – 12.00
Hotel Cincinnatian	2 blocks
Single	$ 5.00 – $ 6.00
Double	6.00 – 7.00
Twin	7.00 – 8.00
Fountain Square Hotel	1 block
Single	$ 4.50 – $ 5.50
Double	6.00 – 7.00
Twin	7.50 – 9.00
YMCA	7 blocks
Single	$ 2.25
Twin	4.00

III. Transportation

A. *Railroad* – All passenger service arrives at and leaves from the Cincinnati Union Terminal which is about one mile from the headquarters hotel. There is bus service to the downtown district.

A few sample round-trip rates (including tax) are given below

From	Coach	1st Class	One way lower berth
Miami, Fla.	$ 68.78	$ 95.99	$14.47
New Orleans, La.	48.33	62.98	10.51
New York, N.Y.	49.56	73.63	8.97
Los Angeles, Cal.	124.28	166.21	27.56
Montreal, P.Q.	54.92	66.41	not available
Vancouver, B.C.	104.84	146.53	not available
Washington, D.C.	35.30	55.33	6.88
Chicago, Ill.	21.12	30.38	5.94
Madison, Wis.	not available	39.16	7.32
Denver, Colo.	not available	96.58	14.47

B. *Airline* – Commercial airlines make use of the Kenton County Airport in northern Kentucky. A bus conveys passengers ($1.20 charge each way) between the airport and downtown Cincinnati. About an hour is required for the trip.

A few examples of round-trip rates (including tax) are given below

From	Sky tourist	1st Class
Miami, Fla.	$ 88.66	$134.86
New Orleans, La.	77.88	102.30
New York, N.Y.	62.26	78.10
Los Angeles, Calif.	191.40	258.94
Montreal, P.Q.	105.60	128.26
Vancouver, B.C.	219.45	293.37
Washington, D.C.	52.14	55.44
Chicago, Ill.	24.20	37.00
Madison, Wis.	43.01	55.66
Denver, Colo.	116.60	141.90

C. *Bus* – The Cincinnati Bus Terminal is four blocks from the headquarters hotel.

A few sample fares (including tax) are:

From	One-way	Round-trip
Miami, Fla.	$ 26.29	$ 47.36
New Orleans, La.	17.99	32.40
New York, N.Y.	18.87	33.99
Los Angeles, Calif.	52.03	92.13
Montreal, P.Q.	22.83	41.09
Vancouver, B.C.	53.30	91.14

D. *Major highways* – Major highways reach Cincinnati from all directions. In the downtown section of the city, there is one-way traffic on most streets. Hence, approach to hotels is sometimes circuitous. It is suggested that those who drive to the meeting secure an Ohio roadmap with a Cincinnati area enlargement. If no such map is available easily, the Department of Geography, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio will be glad to send one upon request.

IV. Restaurants – A list of restaurants will be available for those who wish such a list at the registration and information desk in the fourth floor lobby. The Netherland Hilton has an excellent coffee shop and other restaurants where prices are not out of line with Cincinnati prices in general.

V. Exhibits – There will be both commercial and professional exhibits. Dr. John L. Thompson, Department of Geography, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio is in charge of commercial exhibits. Mr. Laurence G. Wolf, Department of Geology and Geography, Old Tech Building, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio is in charge of professional exhibits. It is not yet certain exactly how much space will be available for professional exhibits, but this information will be available from Mr. Wolf by February 1, 1957. He should be contacted directly.

VI. Special luncheons, dinners, etc. – The Local Committee will be glad to make schedule arrangements for any group desiring to hold a special function provided it does not conflict with scheduled parts of the total program. Please make arrangement for such functions through Dr. Henry M. Kendall, Department of Geography, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

VII. Registration – Registration fee has been set by the Council at $2.00. The registration desk will be in the fourth floor lobby of the Netherland Hilton Hotel and will be open from 3 to 6 P.M. on Sunday, March 31, 1957; from 8 to 11 A.M., Monday, April 1; and at most daytime hours during the meeting. *Please register early!!!*

VIII. Annual banquet – The Annual Banquet will be held Wednesday evening, April 3, at 8 P.M. Tickets should be secured at the time of registration.

IX. Field trip – An all-day field trip is planned for Sunday, March 31, 1957. The group will meet at the Netherland Hilton at 8 A.M. for a *very* brief orientation before the trip begins. Both urban and rural elements will be included. The day will end with a boat trip on the Ohio River, approaching the Port of Cincinnati from the west. Box lunches will be provided by the University of Cincinnati. The cost of the trip will be $2.50.

Reservations should be sent to Dr. John W. Coulter, Department of Geology and Geography, Old Tech Building, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio; checks should be made payable to "J. W. Coulter, Treas. A.A.G. 1957 Local Comm." Reservations should reach Dr. Coulter by March 21, 1957.

The Local Committee will be pleased to provide answers to such further questions as members may wish to write about.

BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

Any members wishing to propose items appropriate for consideration at the Annual Business Meeting should forward them to the Secretary for receipt not later than February 8, 1957.

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

SOUTHERN ONTARIO DIVISION–CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF GEOGRAPHERS

The Division will meet in the Department of Geography, McMaster University, on Saturday, January 26, 1957. Registration will start at 9:15 a.m. in Hamilton Hall. The members of the McMaster Geography Club will act as hosts and the President of the University, Dr. G. P. Gilmour, will extend an official welcome.

Nine experts have been specially invited to contribute talks of twenty-five to thirty minutes on the central theme, "Northern Canada Today." Provisionally the speakers and topics are:

Dr. William Dean — *Terrain analysis from air photographs*
Morley Thomas and Donald Boyd — *Distribution of wind chill*
Dr. Donald MacClement — *Caribou, musk oxen, reindeer herding*
Dr. Marjorie Findlay — *Sheep raising in arctic Quebec*
Angus Hills — *Forestry and agriculture in sub-arctic Ontario*
Dr. Curtis Merrill — *The re-siting and future of Aklavik*
Dr. Trevor Lloyd — *Modern developments and Eskimo policy*
Dr. Geoffrey Hattersley-Smith — *Expeditions to northern Ellesmere Island and the arctic ice islands* (BANQUET SPEECH)

The Divisional Chairman, Dr. Hugh Thompson, will provide an introduction to the whole symposium and brief commentaries linking the individual papers.

Further information may be obtained from Dr. Thompson at the Department of Geography, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

EAST LAKES DIVISION

The East Lakes Division held its semi-annual meetings in Columbus, Ohio, on November 2 and 3, 1956. The Department of Geography, The Ohio State University, served as host. The program included a Friday evening dinner and business meeting and an all-day Saturday field trip.

Ninety-five persons attended the Friday evening dinner at the Ohio Union on the campus, including Division members from 15 universities, representatives from two non-division schools, members of the local city and county planning commissions, and geographers employed by Kroger Stores, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and the Great Lakes Commission. Many were particularly attracted by the evening address, "Some Aspects of Urbanistics," by Professor Van Cleef of the Department of Geography, The Ohio State University. Special guests at the dinner included Clarence Jones, President of the Association, and Professor Emeritus and Mrs. George Hubbard of Oberlin College. Professor Hubbard has been a loyal AAG member for nearly 50 years.

A short business meeting followed the dinner. Appointed as a Nominating Committee to select candidates for the office of chairman for 1957–58 were Albert Ballert, Great Lakes Commission, Ann Arbor, Michigan, as chairman; John Lounsberry, Antioch College; and Lawrence Hoffman, The Ohio State University. Professor Clarence Jones discussed the Association's membership drive and other activities of the national organization.

The Saturday field trip, planned and led by Professors Henry L. Hunker and Lawrence Hoffman, The Ohio State University, was a 76–mile urban-industrial

tour of Columbus, Ohio. Urban and industrial development in the postwar decade was stressed. The effect of planning was emphasized as the group visited the planned new and unplanned old sections of the city. The Nationwide Insurance Company entertained 70 participants with luncheon and a tour of its nationally famous executive suites.

The spring meetings, now in the planning stage, are tentatively set for May 10 and 11, 1957, at Kent (Ohio) State University. The Division will meet at Camp Muskingum, on Leesville Lake in eastern Ohio, for a talk and discussion program Friday evening. A Saturday field trip to the Hanna Coal Company's strip mines and coal preparation plant is to be arranged. For further information write Mr. James Rinier, Department of Geography, Kent State University, or the Division Chairman, Henry L. Hunker.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC DIVISION

The Middle Atlantic Division held its Third Annual Meeting on Saturday, December 1, 1956. About 125 people attended the all-day sessions centered on research programs in several parts of the Federal Government. A coffee hour before the morning session and a long luncheon period provided time for "getting together." The officers elected for the coming year are: Louis Peltier, Chairman; F. Webster McBryde, Program Chairman; Kenneth Battersby and Vincent Throop, field trip co-chairmen; and Charlotte Burtis, Secretary–Treasurer.

NEW YORK–ONTARIO DIVISION

The annual meeting of the New York–Ontario Division was held with the New York State Geographical Association October 26–27 at Albany, New York, with Howard Flierl as Program Chairman, and the State University College for Teachers as host institution.

At the Friday morning meeting a stimulating presentation of the possibilities and necessities for future development of the Hudson–Mohawk area was made by Mr. John Wyld of the New York State Commerce Department. Publications and maps were distributed to the conferees. During the afternoon a trip by chartered bus furthered understanding of the industrial and commercial development of the Tri–City area. At the dinner meeting George Cressey shared his experiences of last year in the Middle East by an address entitled "Deserts, Water and Oil; Life in Swasia." Dr. Clarence Jones, President of AAG, brought the Division up to date on the work of the organization.

During Saturday morning, specialists of the State Science Service discussed work being done by New York State in Geology and Botany. A map exhibit was arranged for the members in the Map Library of the New York State Library and the services of the Library were explained. The meetings were held in the State Education Building in which the State Museum is housed. Visiting geographers were interested in Museum exhibits.

At the business meeting, chaired by Division President, Donald Roznowski, a motion was made, seconded, and unanimously passed that the Secretary of the New York–Ontario Division shall express to AAG the concern of those present about the problem of geography in American education and the responsibility which AAG should take in providing publicity concerning the need for greater emphasis on geography in the curricula of American schools. It was further felt that AAG should exert leadership at the College and University level, to bring about better geographical training of teachers and of social studies majors, and that AAG should be responsible for publicity in national and regional magazines concerning the work of the Association and program-meetings of Divisions.

The following officers were elected for 1955–57: President, Lewis Alexander, Harpur College, Endicott, New York; Vice-President, Hibbard Kline, Syracuse University; Secretary–Treasurer, Gladys Gilbert, State University Teachers College at Oneonta, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

INSTITUTE ON LATIN AMERICA

An Institute on Latin America will be held at the Ohio State University from June 18 to July 24, 1957. Courses will be offered in geography, economics, political science, anthropology, fine arts, and international studies. In addition there will be conferences and a series of lectures by distinguished authorities on Latin America and Inter-American Relations. The visiting professors will be Dr. Salvador Martinez de Alva, of the National University of Mexico and presently Mexican Ambassador to Venezuela and Dr. George J. Blanksten, Department of Political Science, Northwestern University. A brochure of the program may be obtained from the Chairman of the Institute, Dr. F. A. Carlson, Department of Geography, The Ohio State University.

INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL UNION

The Chairman of the U. S. National Committee of the International Geographical Union (IGU) has received the first issue of the *Information Bulletin* prepared and distributed by the Secretary–Treasurer of the IGU. It is understood that this *Bulletin* will appear at irregular intervals and will contain information of interest to national committees and to the geographers in member countries of the IGU.

The first *Bulletin* announces 1) that the IGU with the cooperation of the Science Council of Japan will sponsor a regional conference in Tokyo and Nara from August 29 to September 3, 1957; 2) that Leo Alpert (USA) of the Army Map Service will represent the IGU at the second meeting of the Commission for Climatology of the World Meteorological Organization, which will take place in Washington, D.C., January 14–26, 1957; 3) that the publication of the *IGU Newsletter* will continue; 4) that membership of the IGU commissions established at Rio de Janeiro will be published in the next issue of the *IGU Newsletter;* and 5) that correspondence with the IGU Secretariat should be addressed to Professor Hans Boesch, Secretary–Treasurer, IGU, 30 Freiestrasse, Zurich 32, Switzerland.

J. RUSSELL SMITH AWARDED CULLOM MEDAL

The American Geographical Society on November 14 presented its Cullom Geographical Medal for 1956 to Dr. J. Russell Smith, Professor Emeritus of Economic Geography at Columbia University. The presentation was made at the regular monthly meeting of the Society, held in the auditorium of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

LC MAP DIVISION PUBLICATION LIST

A list of publications prepared by the Map Division in the Library of Congress is available without charge, upon request to the Chief of the Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. The list includes eight publications

sold through the Superintendent of Documents, G.P.O., eleven sold through the Card Division of L.C., one by the Photoduplication Service of L.C., and seven which are available from the authors until the limited stock is exhausted.

ACSM–ASP ANNUAL MEETINGS

The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping and the American Society of Photogrammetry will hold their annual meetings consecutively on March 3–9, 1957, in the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. A single registration will cover both society meetings. The latest developments in apparatus and equipment will be on exhibit. Further information can be obtained from the offices of either Society.

NOBODY KNOWS: A SURVEY OF UNSOLVED PROBLEMS AND FORGOTTEN FACTS

All well-informed persons realize that unknown truths are probably as numerous as the known ones, but nobody has yet attempted to explore in detail what remains to be done in each and every area of knowledge. That is the object of the proposed survey.

Readers of this journal who are aware of any unsolved significant problem in their own field, or any important fact which has been somehow neglected, are invited to take part in our survey, entitled as above, which will be published in 1958 by the Philosophical Library in New York.

This survey may occupy several volumes. Containing a great variety of material arranged by topics and cross referenced, it will serve as a reference work for scholars and students. We mention as typical entries: that nobody knows the causes of cancer, that nobody has explained the physiology of sleep, that nobody has succeeded in proving that Joan of Arc was actually burned to death.

Authors should merely state the problem in question in not over 1,500 words understandable by the general reader, properly typewritten, dated and signed; the author's institutional connection may appear under his signature. A few bibliographical references are desirable.

A Board of Editors composed of recognized authorities in each field will read every article submitted. Authors will receive credit for published pieces. Papers should be sent to Dr. Ralph B. Winn, 224 Cummings Ave., Elberon, N. J.

[Note. This is essentially the concept enunciated a few years ago by S. W. Boggs in his proposal for an "Atlas of Ignorance." ——Ed.]

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS AND RESEARCH GRANTS

Donald Patton and Walter Deshler

The following international fellowships and research funds conclude the partial list in the November 1956, issue of *The Professional Geographer*. It is planned to publish still further sources of funds for overseas travel, study, and research in later issues.

Arctic Institute of North America. 1530 P Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

Research grants will probably be available again in 1958. Applicants should already have demonstrated their ability to carry on original field work and should intend to work in the domain of physical geography, preferably in the arctic or subarctic areas of Canada or Alaska. Facilities of the Arctic Research

Laboratory at Barrow, Alaska, may in some cases be made available to grantees. Stipends are variable. Closing date for application will probably be about November 1.

Austrian Government Scholarships. Apply through the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, N.Y.

Four scholarships for study in Austrian universities are available to unmarried American citizens. Applicants must be proficient in German. The stipend is 2,600 Austrian schillings (about $100) per month, sufficient to cover room, board, tuition, and incidental expenses. The award includes one travel grant of 1,400 schillings, but travel to and from Austria is not included. Applicants may apply for this award and a Fulbright travel grant at the same time. Closing date for application is March 1.

The Council of Bedford College, University of London. Tutorial Studentships and Fellowships for research in Geography 1957–58. Application forms may be obtained from The Secretary, Bedford College (University of London), Regent's Park, N.W.1, London.

Both the Tutorial Studentships and Fellowships are open to men and women graduate students, and are for one academic year beginning in October 1957. The Fellowships have the further requirement that the candidate should hold a research degree (for Americans this would be an M.A.), or should show other evidence of independent research. These grants are to support work at Bedford College where the holder will be required to take part in the tutorial and field work of the Department of Geography, on a part-time basis. The grantee is required to devote the remainder of his time to research and to work under the head of the Department. The Studentship grant will amount to £350 – £400. The Fellowship grant will amount to £600 – £700. The closing date for application is March 1.

Bollingen Foundation, Inc. 140 East 62nd Street, New York 21, N.Y.

The Bollingen Foundation, Inc. does not support research in the field of geography as such, but grants-in-aid or fellowships might be available to persons planning to conduct field research of a definite anthropological or archaeological nature. Fellowships are usually for a term of from one to three years, with stipend ranging from $1,200 to $3,600 a year. A few grants-in-aid of less than $1,200 are available. Awards are made each autumn, so that candidates should plan to apply by the preceding summer.

Danish Government Fellowships. Apply through the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, N.Y.

Three fellowships are available to American graduate students for study at Danish institutions of higher learning during 1957–58. Applicants under 35 are preferred. Actual stipend after deductions are 3,890 Danish kroner ($560) for the academic year, sufficient for room and board, but not for travel to or from Denmark, or for incidentals. A terminal grant of 50 kroner is given for travel within Denmark. Applicants may apply simultaneously for a Fulbright travel grant.

Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund. Secretary, Board of Trustees, Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund, The Biological Laboratories, 16 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge 38, Mass.

No formal application blanks exist for this fund. Grants are made on the basis of a written request outlining the proposed research, the objectives of the

research, and the funds needed. Grants rarely exceed a few hundred dollars. There are no particular closing dates – the Board of Trustees of the Fund may meet two or more times a year to evaluate applications.

Institute of International Education. 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, N.Y.

A considerable number of grants are administered by the Institute of International Education in addition to those specifically discussed in this list, and for certain of these grants, geographers are eligible. Listing of Individual grants administered through the Institute of International Education has been omitted in those cases where the closing date for application has passed and for which newer announcements have as yet not been made. It is probable that most or all of these awards will be offered again during the latter part of 1957. In 1956–57 one or more fellowships for which geographers were eligible were offered for study in Brazil, Ceylon, Germany, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, and Spain. Inquiries should be addressed to the Institute of International Education. Future announcements regarding these fellowships will appear in *The Professional Geographer.*

National Science Foundation. Apply through the Division of Scientific Personnel and Education, National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D.C.

The large number of fellowships of several types normally offered by the National Science Foundation to American citizens for work in the physical sciences, including various aspects of physical geography, should be kept in mind by interested persons in the Association, although the application period is closed for the 1957 grants, and definite announcements have not as yet been made regarding the fellowships for 1958. Categories of grants offered by the National Science Foundation include pre-doctoral, post-doctoral, senior post-doctoral and science faculty development programs. Over a thousand grants are to be given in these categories in 1957. Stipends for pre-doctoral fellowships are $1,600 for first-year Fellows, $1,800 for intermediate year Fellows, and $2,000 for terminal year Fellows. Post-doctoral fellowships are $3,800 a year. For the senior post-doctoral and the science faculty development fellowships, salary-matching grants are made up to a maximum of $10,000. Grants are adjusted downward when the recipient has other partial income, such as from a sabbatical.

Swedish Government Fellowships. Application forms may be obtained from the U.S. Student Department of the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, N.Y.

Men and women graduate students, citizens of the U.S. and under 35 years of age, who have a knowledge of Swedish or who intend to learn it are eligible. Grantees may study at the Universities of Gothenburg, Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala and other approved institutions. The grant amounts to 4,500 Swedish crowns and should cover room and board and incidental living expenses. It does not cover transportation or any expenses for dependents. The closing date for application is April 1.

Swiss Universities and Societies Fellowships for Graduate Study in Switzerland. Application forms may be obtained from the U.S. Student Department of the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, N.Y.

U.S. citizens who are graduate students under 35 years of age with a good knowledge of French or German are eligible. The grants are in Swiss francs

and are the equivalent of from $500 to $750. They would cover somewhat less than half the recipient's living costs. The grants do not cover transportation costs or dependents. The closing date for application is March 1.

Twentieth Century Fund. 330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N.Y.

The Twentieth Century Fund supports projects concerned usually with current economic problems or economic phenomena within the United States, but occasionally the Fund supports projects involving overseas travel and research. Projects supported by the Fund are usually quite extensive, involving the commitment of established scholars, and entailing a supplementary staff or subcontracting of work. A book-length publication normally results from a Twentieth Century Fund project. No closing date for application.

University of Teheran Graduate Fellowships for Study in Iran. Application forms may be obtained from the U.S. Student Department of the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, N.Y.

Graduate students who are citizens under 35 years of age and who have a working knowledge of the Persian language are eligible. Awards cover maintenance, tuition, and round-trip transportation between the United States and Iran. Closing date for application is April 1.

Wenner–Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research Inc., 14 East 71st Street, New York 21, N.Y.

Grants awarded by the Wenner–Gren Foundation are exclusively for the support of research in anthropology and members of the Association should apply only if their projected research is clearly anthropological in nature. Support of anthropological research includes grants–in–aid with stipends normally not exceeding $3,000 for projects which are neither long range nor large scale. No specific closing date.

REGIONAL SCIENCE FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships with stipends up to $2,500 are open to students qualified to undertake a study program leading to the Ph.D. in Regional Science (not an M.A.) in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at the University of Pennsylvania. Candidates should have had undergraduate calculus, statistics, and intermediate theory in one of the social sciences. Fellows will be expected to devote some time to research projects in regional science conducted by the Institute for Urban Studies or the Department of Economics. Scholarships and research assistantships are also available. Application for fellowships for 1957–58 must be made by February 18. Inquiries may be addressed to Prof. Walter Isard, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pa.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE IN CENTRAL OFFICE

The Central Office has a limited supply of the following publications available for distribution at the cost of handling and postage. Send 25¢ for each publication you desire. Bulk orders may be made by departments of geography if postage is paid.

Our Vanishing Shoreline. National Park Service. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C.

Natural Resources, Food & Population in Inter-Tropical Africa. International Geographical Union. Report of a Symposium – Sept. 1955.

World Directory of Geographers. International Geographical Union. 1952.

"NATIONAL COUNCIL" CHANGES NAME

The National Council of Geography Teachers has changed its name and is now officially The National Council for Geographic Education

1956 COUNCIL MEETING

The 1956 Council will hold its final meeting on Saturday, March 30, at 10 a.m. A number of important items will be discussed. The Chairmen of the Regional Divisions are urged to come prepared to present the view of their Division on the various matters to be considered, particularly such problems as dues and constitutional revisions.

POSTSCRIPT TO "OZALID PRINTS FROM MAPS WITH ZIPATONE"

Following September publication of Christianson's *Ozalid Prints From Maps with Zipatone* the author and Laurence G. Wolf (University of Cincinnati) separately advise that BLU–ZIP, developed to solve this problem, is now available in a large variety of patterns from Paratone, Inc., 512 West Burlington Ave., La Grange, Illinois.

NEWS FROM GEOGRAPHIC CENTERS

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Dr. Earl C. Case will retire at the end of the spring semester with the title of Professor Emeritus, after 36 years of service. His textbooks, *College Geography* and *World Geography*, first published a generation ago, have introduced thousands of students to the field. The University is looking for a replacement whose special interest is economic geography.

The Macmillan Company will publish Dr. John Wesley Coulter's latest book, *The Pacific Dependencies of the United States*, the result of 13 years of research and field work in Pacific islands in the fields of human geography, anthropology, history and colonial administration. Dr. Coulter is now doing research in the French colonies in the Pacific.

Instructor William Sanders recently joined the staff to teach elementary courses and urban geography.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE

The Department has undertaken to prepare an Atlas of Oregon Agriculture as a major project for the current year. Professor Richard M. Highsmith, Jr. has responsibility for the work which is being developed with a small grant from the School of Agriculture. The Atlas will include detailed maps of agricultural enterprises and coverage of the physical environment of Oregon. The project is scheduled for completion during the summer of 1957 and will then be made available as a bulletin issued by the Federal Cooperative Extension Division of Oregon State College.

A second edition of the Atlas of Pacific Northwest is now in print and will be available early in 1957. Nearly all of the maps have been revised and many completely redrawn to bring them up-to-date and to improve the cartography. Several new sections have been added, notably, a chapter on the Historical Background of the Pacific Northwest written by Professor Joseph Ellison of the History Department; a section on Urban Centers prepared by Professor O. H. Heintzelman of the Geography Faculty and a section on lapidary material. The cover has been completely redesigned to make the Atlas more attractive. Members of the Association will be notified when the Atlas is available for sale.

Two graduate students have been appointed as part-time instructors under the Department's Cadet Instructor Program. Both are learning the college teaching profession under the direct supervision of Associate Professors O. H. Heintzelman and W. G. Myatt. Mr. Bob Dolan has his bachelor's degree from Southern Oregon College where he studied under the guidance of Professor Roy McNeal and earned his teaching credentials. Mr. James Lomax has his bachelor's degree from Eastern Washington College of Education where he studied under Professors Francis J. Schadegg and James E. Brooks.

Mr. Charles Paradis has been appointed Graduate Assistant in charge of the Cartography Laboratory. Mr. Paradis is a former Oregon State College student returning for graduate study after an extended period of employment in private industry.

Mr. Normas Hall has been appointed Graduate Research Assistant to work with Dr. R. M. Highsmith on the Atlas of Oregon Agriculture. Mr. Hall has earned his bachelor's degree from Eastern Washington College of Education.

All students earning degrees in 1956 have positions and additional placements could have been made. Allan DeLaubenfels is Junior Planner with the King County Planning Commission in Seattle; Bert Baron is associated with the Clackamas County Planning Commission in Oregon City; Charles Booth is instructor in Geography at Eastern Washington College of Education during the fall term. Ivan Newton will be a State Department special agricultural agent to Afghanistan, working in the Helman River Valley with headquarters probably in Girsishk.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Two recent developments at The George Washington University may be of general interest to the profession, the B.S. in cartography and the course in engineering geography.

The College of General Studies of The George Washington University currently is offering experimentally a degree program leading to the Bachelor of Science degree in Cartography. Although at this time the program is experimental and is being offered only at the Hydrographic Office of the Navy, the hope is that by next September the degree will be offered through both on-campus and off-campus programs of studies.

The program was organized in response to continuing requests from the many government agencies which have cartographic missions. The curriculum has been developed through discussions with responsible cartographers from these agencies and has been under consideration since 1954.

Because Cartography is a discipline which has been jointly developed by engineers and geographers, it seems proper that neither one of these disciplines should dominate it. Although the Department of Geography has taken the initiative in developing the curriculum for this program, the degree is not designed to be in any sense a degree in geography, nor will the Department of Geography direct the program once it has passed the "experimental stage" and has been accepted by the University faculties.

The specific objective was to develop an educational curriculum that would meet the needs of contemporary cartographers. So far as is known, there is no degree program of this kind elsewhere in the United States. There was, therefore, no precedent for fitting the program into a specific academic structure, nor was it designed to fit within any particular schools or colleges of the University.

The attempt has been to create a curriculum which prepares the student for a unique profession, but does not sacrifice academic integrity. The program includes cartographic subjects (Map Drafting and Design, Map Projections, Map Compilation, Map and Chart Construction, etc.) as the major field of study, with Engineering, Geography, and Mathematics as secondary subjects. However, this curriculum is not merely a "training program" for cartographers. The humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences constitute over fifty percent of the curriculum requirements.

Assistant Professor H. W. Westermann, Department of Geography has charge of the program and will answer any inquiries concerning it.

The School of Engineering of the George Washington University is currently offering a Master's degree in Engineering Administration. One of the courses in this graduate program is entitled "Engineering Geography." So far as is known the course is unique. The intent in originating this course was not to develop still another branch of geography, but to meet a real educational requirement. As the Dean of the School of Engineering put the problem, the need is "to establish consciousness that decision making in engineering problems involves the physical,

political, economic, and social characteristics of a region as much as the technical characteristics of the situation. The intent is to provide some comprehension and understanding of the interrelationships . . . in a situation, but not to establish formulae or rules: [and to] acquaint technical administrators with procedures, methods, and criteria useful in decision making, particularly when multiple-choice solutions are available."

The course as currently designed is a study of the significant characteristics of areas in terms of their effects upon the planning, construction, and operation of differing kinds of engineering structures. Specifically, in selected areas with selected engineering structures, emphasis is placed upon the evaluation of the problems that would face the engineer-administrator in each of the three stages of development.

Because of the enormity of the problem of studying all world areas in terms of all differing types of engineering structures, several instructors, using the case study approach, replace the usual one instructor per course. The instructional staff during the spring semester, 1957 (the second time the course will be offered), will include Samuel G. Lasky, Staff Assistant for Minerals, Technical Review Staff, Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, who will direct the course; Louis E. Dowling, Manager, Master Plans and Projected Programs Branch, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Department of the Navy; and Charles H. Conrad, Chief, Urban Renewal Division, National Capital Planning Commission. In addition, "orientation" lectures, in lieu of the impossibly diverse educational background that would normally be required, will be given by Dean Mason of the School of Engineering and by Professor Campbell, Department of Geography.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Map Library, under the direction of Agnes Whitmarsh, is now in larger and more convenient quarters on the first floor of Rosenwald Hall.

An investigation of flood plain occupance in the United States is being undertaken by the Department. Expenses of data compilation, participation of visitors in a seminar on the problem, and summer field work are supported by a grant from Resources for the Future.

Willis Heath of the University of Washington is serving as Lecturer in Cartography during the current year.

Edwin S. Munger has returned from his fifth year in Africa to lecture at the member universities of the American Universities Field Staff. His Africa course will be offered in the Autumn Quarter, 1957.

Harold M. Mayer is working on a new analysis of the probable impact of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development upon the Port of Chicago. This will be published in the Departmental Research Series.

Wesley C. Calef has completed his study of daily weather types in the Great Plains. This will be published by the Quartermaster Corps Research and Development Center at Natick, Massachusetts.

Norton Ginsburg has resigned from his position as Assistant Dean of the Social Sciences to devote full time to the Department. He is editing, with C. F. Roberts, Jr., an "Area Handbook of Malaya" for publication by the University of Washington Press early in 1957.

GEOGRAPHY AT HARVARD

(Reprinted, by permission, from The Harvard Crimson)

The death of world-respected Professor Derwent S. Whittlesey leaves Harvard without a faculty member to teach geography. His death may mark the end of geography at the University, for although Professor Whittlesey had announced that he would retire this June, the Administration reportedly had taken no steps to replace him.

This would be extremely unfortunate, for as Professor Whittlesey consistently advocated, geography has an important role in education as a whole, and at Harvard. A graduate committee organized in 1948 to examine the problem concluded that geographic training and advice is needed in nine other fields, including history, economics, and anthropology. It thought geography "The first essential basis of any area study," and many here are engaged in regional studies. Geography is an essential part of history, but while history's perspective is that of time, geography views societies in relation to the space they inhabit. This viewpoint has great value in a world of political blocs whose formation is greatly influenced by geographic factors.

The United States, especially, during wartime, desperately needs geographers. A good many of them take their undergraduate training in another field while becoming acquainted with geography, then specialize in graduate school. But due to the small number of courses now offered, the average Harvard undergraduate is unaware of the existence of geography as a serious academic concern. If geography is eliminated, few, if any, graduates from the College will enter the field.

The Harvard Geography Department, begun at the turn of the century, reached its peak of about eight faculty members in 1928 and continued at this level until 1948. In 1948, the geographers here, excepting Professor Whittlesey who held a permanent appointment, were told to look for work elsewhere. The reason given was: "Harvard cannot hope to have strong departments in everything."

In 1950, a faculty committee, which was initially dubious of geography's value, began a study of the place of geography in Harvard education. After examining the matter for a year, it suggested that a four chair department be established. The report was rejected by the University.

The refusal was unfortunate, for even if Harvard cannot afford to maintain a strong geography department, courses should be offered in the field. Every other major American university has a geography department. Many, including Yale and the Universities of Chicago and California, are expanding theirs. The Geographic Institute and its excellent map collection provide an admirable base upon which Harvard can rebuild.

At least two geographers, one to fill Professor Whittlesey's chair, should be brought here to teach. This inexpensive and mild expansion would facilitate study in other fields, contribute to the liberal education of a good number of students, and help ease the American need for geographers.

PERSONAL NEWS

GERARDO CANET ALVAREZ, geographer and head of the Department of Natural Resources at the Cuban Bank for Development of Industries and Agriculture, is at the Bureau of the Census for several months. After three months at the University of Wisconsin Department of Geography preparing plans for a study of graphic methods of presenting Cuban census data, he is preparing a series of maps to be published under the Cuban Bank's sponsorship.

CLARK N. CRAIN, University of Denver, is on leave from his chairmanship of the Department of Geography and is spending the year as Visiting Professor of Geography and Geology at the University of Georgia.

DR. ROBERT C. FITE, Oklahoma A. and M. College, has been appointed Professor of Geography and Meteorology and Director of Arts and Sciences Extension.

DR. DAVID C. WINSLOW, Oklahoma A. and M. College, has been made Consulting Editor of the Geology and Geography College Series for Wm. C. Brown Company. He wrote, *Laboratory Exercises* in *World Regional Geography*, published this fall.

GEORGE B. CRESSEY, Syracuse University, continues to lecture at various universities. During the fall semester he spoke at Hamline, Minnesota, Carleton, St. Olaf, the National War College, Carbondale, Albany, and New York City.

PAUL A. SIPLE, Department of Defense, rates a bow for making the cover of *Time* magazine, issue of December 31, 1956.

HALLOCK F. RAUP, Kent (Ohio) State University, read a paper entitled "Conclusions From a Study of 2,800 Ohio Stream Names" at the annual meeting of the American Name Society in Washington on December 27.

MEREDITH F. BURRILL, Department of the Interior, read a paper at the same meeting on "A Suggested Program of State Gazetteers." The Society promptly decided to sponsor such a program and in time-honored fashion named the author chairman of a committee to get it started. Geographers interested in taking part (i.e. getting work done rather than merely offering sage advice) are invited to join in the fun.

ELEMER BAKO, specialist on Hungary at the Library of Congress, contributed, on time, the promised article on Hungarian cartography that appears in this issue despite the fact that for the past several weeks the demands upon his time have, understandably, been extraordinarily heavy.

NEW EDITOR

Evelyn L. Pruitt will assume the Editorship of *The Professional Geographer* with the next issue. The deadline for material will continue to be the 25th of the month preceding publication, but it will help her to have as much as possible of the copy in hand well before that date. Her address will be Geography Branch, Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D.C. Thanks to everyone for their heartwarming cooperation and patience during our three-year term. Unnecessarily, we bespeak the name for our successor. Ed.

DR. CHARLES CLIFFORD HUNTINGTON, Professor Emeritus of Geography at The Ohio State University died on November 29, 1956 at the age of 83. He was born near Springfield, Ohio, on January 12, 1873, and educated at Antioch College (B.Sc. 1896), Ohio State (Ph.B. 1902, M.A. 1903), and Cornell University (Ph.D. 1915). In his early career he was a country school teacher, a high school principal and, in 1906–09 a special examiner of the Bureau of Corporations, U. S. Department of Commerce. Joining the faculty of Ohio State in 1906 as Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics and Sociology, he became a full professor in 1914 and in 1922 organized a new Department of Economic and Social Geography, changed its name to Department of Geography in 1924, and headed the Department from its start until 1934. He retired in 1943. His textbooks have introduced great numbers of students to geography over the years.

CAROL Y. MASON, Associate Professor of Geography, University of Tulsa, died on November 26 at the age of 54.. After receiving the B.A. from Wellesley College, she went to Clark University where she was granted both the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Dr. Mason was especially interested in water supply problems and took advanced work at the University of Chicago.

OLIVER W. BEIMFOHR, Associate Professor of Geography, Southern Illinois University, died on October 12 of a heart attack at the age of 49. Born near Linzburg, Illinois on September 7, 1907, he attended the University of Illinois where he received the B.S. degree, and following graduate work at Vanderbilt University, he was granted the M.S. degree. In 1952 he received the Ph.D. from Ohio State University. Dr. Biemfohr had specialized in economic geography, particularly the manufacturing aspects. He had been a member of the faculty at Southern Illinois since 1949, where he was an outstandingly popular teacher.

BARBARA G. GANS, Associate Planner, Chicago Plan Commission, a young geographer of exceptional promise, was killed in an automobile accident on August 26 at the age of 24. She received both the B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Chicago where she specialized in urban geography and city planning. In 1954 Miss Gans worked in the Netherlands for the Office of Town Planning and Reconstruction in Rotterdam.

DERWENT WHITTLESEY, Professor of Geography at Harvard University, died on November 25 at the age of 66. Born in Pecatonica, Illinois, on November 11, 1890, he was educated at the University of Chicago, receiving the Ph.B. degree in 1913, the A.M. in 1915, and the Ph.D. in 1920. Harvard and Beloit College conferred honorary degrees in 1942 and 1953 respectively. His recent appointment as Editor of the new *AAG Monograph Series* and his selection as the first Honorary President of the Association are but tokens of the esteem in which the Association held him. He grew in intellectual breadth, zest and modesty to the end of his life and exerted an influence upon the Association at once profound and diffused. Past President Charles F. Brooks represented the Association at the funeral.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Geo-Physical Relief Globes. Geo-Physical Maps Inc. 109 Main St., White Plains, New York.

These relief globes are now made in two sizes. The large one is 6 ft. 3 in. in diameter, giving a surface scale of 1:6,720,000 and a vertical exaggeration of relief features on a sliding scale which averages about 40:1. It is cast in a rubber shell about 1/8 in. thick, held in shape by an air inflated plastic bladder. It weighs about 100 lbs., and moves freely in any direction on a base ringed with ball bearing steel casters. The cost, with base, is about $7,500, depending on the painting desired. A similar globe can be made of rigid plastic and mounted with an axis and motor for approximately $10,000. The globe is extremely photogenic and will become the basis for flat maps and curved relief maps for parts of the earth surface to be made by Geo-Physical Maps Inc.

A 12 inch, rigid version of the relief globe is available for school and home use. The surface can be painted with water colors and washed off for re-use. In addition to being technically accurate for their scales, the globes are designed to give the viewer a visual impression of how the earth would look from outer space, except for the exaggeration of relief. These 12 inch plastic globes retail for $14 to schools.

---Arch C. Gerlach

British Columbia Atlas of Resources. British Columbia Natural Resources Conference 1956. Editors: J. D. Chapman and D. B. Turner, Cartographic Editors: A. L. Farley and R. I. Ruggles. 17 x 22 inches. 92 pp. including 48 full pages of colored maps. Copies may be purchased from the B. C. Natural Resources Conference, Department of Lands and Forests, Victoria, B. C., Canada. Paper covered $8.06, plastic covered $10.56, and hard covered at $15.70 including postage to the U. S.

This atlas presents in the form of colored maps with associated text and photos a wealth of basic information on the natural resources of British Columbia, together with the physical, cultural, and historical background of the Province. The maps cover various aspects of landforms, geology, soils, climate, vegetation, exploration and survey periods, population and settlement, agriculture, fisheries, forests, mining, power, recreation, wild life, transportation, manufacturing and indexes to additional important manuscript and published maps on British Columbia.

The atlas has additional technical value as a study in the techniques of specialty map making. The cartography is excellent and varied. The explanatory text is concise and pertinent to interpretation of the maps, and the legends are striking.

---Arch C. Gerlach

Things Maps Don't Tell Us. Armin K. Lobeck. Macmillan Co. New York. 1956. 159 pp. $4.95.

This book offers an unusual approach to map interpretation. By using this approach, the reader is shown how to take geographical information which is found on maps and by means of some basic geological information, interpret or explain the occurrence or significance of this information. The book is set up on a question – answer basis. On one page a specific problem is introduced and

several examples of its incidence. On the facing page a physiographic diagram or a land form map and an explanation are given to solve this problem.

Although it is primarily directed towards the layman, the book is still of use to the professional geographer because of its physiographic diagrams and land form maps, which are of interest from the geomorphological point of view.

This method of presentation is interesting but has two inherent limitations. References to geological phenomena have to be repeated if they are used to explain more than one geographical phenomenon, and restriction of explanation to a single page requires omission of much that could have been said to explain and clarify further. On the whole though, this book can be used profitably by anyone who is interested in geography in a serious way, and will acquaint laymen with an interesting aspect of geographic understanding that they might otherwise overlook.

——Robert M. Burrill

The Indian Geographer. Semi-annual journal of the Association of Indian Geographers, P. O. Box 644, New Delhi, India. Vol. I, No. 1, August 1956. 100 and vi pp. and 18 black and white plates. $2.00 per year.

Published under the auspices of the Association of Indian Geographers, New Delhi, this new semi-annual will regularly be composed of two parts. Part 1, the academic section – will include papers and shorter communications on original research work in different branches of geography, a chronicle of geographically significant events and news from the universities, reviews and notices of new books, and bibliographical notes where topical and regional bibliographies will find their place from time to time. Part 2, devoted to popularizing geography, will include general articles on aspects of physical and regional geography and on the geographical background of current affairs.

Mr. M. P. Thakore, Secretary of the Association, is desirous of entering into an exchange relationship with U. S. geographical groups that issue journals similar to *The Indian Geographer.*

——Christiane S. Whiteside

Morskoy Atlas. Edited by I. S. Stepanovich and L. A. Demin. Published by Voyenno-Morskoye Ministerstvo. Moskva, Izdatel'stvo. Morskogo general'nogo shtaba, 1950–53. 3 v. $142.50 (Telberg).

The extensive scope of this three-volume sea atlas makes it a tribute to Russian cartography. Volumes one and two measure 20 x 15 inches and contain more than 150 plates of colored maps. The smaller index volume (13 x 10 inches) contains a multi-language glossary of marine terms and 110,000 place names with coordinates. The first volume, on nautical geography, contains physical maps of all areas of the world. Relief is portrayed by layer coloring with spot heights and soundings indicated. Port cities are enlarged as insets. Distances are shown on sea routes. Volume two, subtitled physical geography, covers the exploration of the seas, climate, terrestrial magnetism, the phenomena of sun, earth and moon, and various aspects of oceanography such as relief of the ocean floor, bottom sediment, distribution of temperatures, salinity and density of ocean waters, currents, tides, waves, and marine life.

——Marie C. Goodman

Annual Report. Resources for the Future, Inc. Washington. 1956. 85 pp. Free.

After a broad look at Resource Problems and the Social Sciences by Joseph L. Fisher and a summation of The Year in Review by Reuben G. Gustavson,

the year's activities are succinctly outlined under the headings: water resources, energy and mineral resources, land use and management, regional studies, resources and national growth, resources education, special projects, and other staff activities. Appended are financial statements and a list of grants and research agreements made during the year that closed September 30, 1956. Geographers have participated in the program in a number of ways.

The Nature of Cities: Origin, Growth, and Decline. L. Hilberseimer. Paul Theobald & Co. Chicago. 1955. 286 pp. $8.75.

The author, Professor of City Planning at the Illinois Institute of Technology, states that he deals with the same problems as in *The New City* (1944, long out of print) but in wider scope and with more liberal illustration. As to content, in the words of the opening paragraph of the preface, "The Nature of Cities embodies three parallel studies. Each deals with one aspect of the city; together they form a unity. The first study deals with the city's origin, growth and decline. It is a history of city types rather than of particular cities. The second study, on pattern and form, has to do with the two orders of planning: the geometric and organic, which govern city types, city architecture, and city landscape. The third study considers the planning problems with which the modern city and its region are confronted in our industrial age."

The book brings out at some length and with profuse, minimum-captioned illustration, that there is more to the function and form of cities than meets the untutored eye, or even the tutored one for that matter. The time span of the book is from prehistory to that undated millennium when the city will be safe in perpetuity from all urban dilemmas, on the valid assumption that one cannot understand the city as it is without knowing why and how it came to be that way, and on the further assumption that one can solve the present urban dilemma only by devising new urban forms with low population density.

With his background in architecture, art, and their hostories, the author can tutor the geographer's eye to see the city with more understanding. For the future he has both general and specific suggestions. Here his tutoring is likely to be less enthusiastically received. His confident "If Chicago were reconstructed after our suggestions, disorder would be replaced by order. No new slums could grow. No wild suburbanization would take place. Traffic hazards would disappear. Parking problems would have at least [last?] found solution" is likely to be greeted by geographers with, "Wanna bet?", and the feeling that we can do a little eye-tutoring ourselves. However the designs for the future are stimulating, and if geographers can improve upon them they should. The need for some new urban concepts is plain enough.

There's Money for You in Latin America. Frank J. Thomas. Publicaciones Atlas. Apartado 2988, San Jose, Costa Rica. 1956. 278 pp. $3.98 postpaid, may be ordered from publisher.

The geography-trained author gives a new twist to two old adages. A la Horace Greeley he crys, "American, go south" and his title, "There's Money for you in Latin America" replaces "There's gold in them thar hills!"

Latin America has plenty of cheap, good land, a climate suitable for vigorous endeavor (he takes issue with Huntington) and a hungry market, resulting from an "unbelievable increase in population" (growing faster than the Asian population), "a rise in purchasing power," and "changes in consumer buying habits . . . What Latin America wants today is know-how and a little foreign initiative with the capital that goes with it."

Mr. Thomas, aware of United States citizens' great interest in Latin America, offers an initial guide to those who may want to seek their fortune

there. "First read this book," he says. "If still interested, get yourself a good geography book on Latin America . . . the main purpose of this book is to inject enthusiasm into the American for Latin America and to convince him that there is money for him there."

To stir up interest and get the ideas working he identifies more than 500 needs in Latin America. Suggesting that "since human nature is similar the world over, it's natural that what has proved profitable in one city in the U. S. should also be profitable in any large city of Latin America," he lists 100 small businesses in New York City which should go well in any Latin American city.

In addition many opportunities in the professions (geography too), trades, services and productive manufactures, such as building materials and farm machinery, are discussed briefly.

For each country in turn the economy, geography and "investment climate" are briefly outlined, followed by a list of non-technical suggested readings. The list of contacts given for each country in Chapter XXXI *"Influential People, Whom to Contact,"* is of practical value to a person dedicated to the idea of pulling up stakes and going to Latin America.

The essence of the book is that the opportunity is there as never before, and that "a good idea, initiative, and hard work can render amazing financial rewards." Pick some business or occupation for which you have special talent and a special yen and you can't miss. "Learn the language" and "leave your discrimatory feelings and prejudices back home."

——Richard N. Hall

The Benefits of Rural Roads to Rural Property. William L. Garrison. Prepared for the Washington State Council For Highway Research, Seattle, 1956. V and 107 pp.

This monograph, number IV of a series prepared under the sponsorship of the Washington State Council For Highway Research, is concerned with the equitable apportionment of road and street costs among users, owners of affected property and the general public. A subtitle indicates that the monograph is specifically addressed to the "Experimental Measurement of Geographic Relationships between Rural Roads and Location Utility in Three Washington Counties With Reference to the Location of Agriculture and Rural Non-Farm Residences, together with Comments on Aspects of Road Finance and Tax Assessment Problems."

The methodology and findings are set forth in the third chapter following a discussion of scope and some basic concepts in the first two. The last two of the five chapters are devoted to a discussion of selected subjects about road benefits, and tax assessment problems. Maps and graphs are used effectively in problem presentation and analysis.

Associations between property values and roads are developed through use of multiple regression methods. The writer points out that the method is not new but the large amount of labor involved discouraged its use in such studies before electronic high-speed computers were available.

Road service was quantitatively expressed by the assignment of a linear scale (to each of three types of roads, hard surface, gravel and dirt) which recognizes distance from rural property to trade or service centers and total annual mileage travelled to trade or service centers. It would be of interest to know to what extent topography in the mountainous setting of the study should be incorporated as a function of road service.

——John D. Abrahamson

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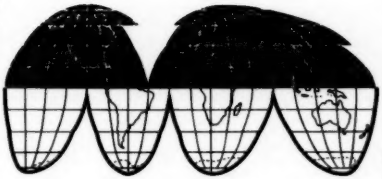

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